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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES [illegible]

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA. [illegible]

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

RESIGNATION OF RUFUS CHOATE.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Guthrie's First Evening Reception.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1855.

There seems to be a probability, at last, of some reasonable solution of the difficulties which have so long been pending in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. The Committee of Investigation into its conduct, authorized by the House to-day, will possess very extended powers; and [illegible] may be so exercised as to [illegible] important reform. It is to be hoped the Committee will be able to forget Professors HENRY and JEWETT, as individuals, altogether, in their investigations. They should first decide whether the law of Congress has been complied with; and next, whether there has been anything [illegible] favoritism in the management of the affairs of the institution, or any other improper [illegible] or unjust proceeding in connection therewith; and, finally, they should embrace this opportunity to fix upon and urge before Congress [illegible] the law, which shall make its [illegible] unmistakable and incapable of [illegible].

The strenuous efforts made in the House, to-day,—by the friends of the present management of the Institution,—to stifle the desired investigation [illegible] with the close corporation proceedings of the Regents themselves. I do not presume to [illegible] with those who voted against the investigation; but, it would seem that, if the present management of the Institution does not fear it, they [illegible] very singular mode of expressing their fearlessness, in calling upon their good friends in Congress to screen them from it. Investigation can do no harm,—although it may do no good. It will at least quiet the public mind upon the subject of dispute.

[illegible] that Professor HENRY had failed to make any reply to the respectful request presented by representatives of the Press for permission to be present at the meeting of the Board of Regents, in order to make a fair report of its proceedings. I learn to-day that Professor HENRY himself objected to the granting of our request, for the reason, among others, that there were to be so many unpleasant things said of him in the discussion on Friday! The necessity which exists for throwing open the doors of the Institution to the members of the Press, is made strikingly manifest by the *official* report of the meeting of the Board, prepared, I suppose, by the Secretary himself, and published in the *National Intelligencer* of this morning. In this report, the names of the members voting yea or nay on each controverted proposition are given in every case, with one exception, and that exception is the vote on refusing to admit to the meetings of this representative body—the Press—the proper organ of communication with the public! Is it possible that the Smithsonian Institution has its existence within the American Republic, and in the Nineteenth Century?

I send you herewith a copy of Mr. CHOATE's letter, addressed to Congress, tendering his resignation. It seems to me to be a clear and explicit statement of the chief point in controversy; and I don't believe it can be answered, except by such and technical quibbling as few good lawyers would be willing to risk their reputations upon. I hope it will be read by the public—read carefully and thought over deliberately. If Mr. CHOATE is right, violence has been done to the law, and a most dangerous principle has been successfully asserted—a scientific dictatorship has been established, to which merit must bend the knee or be disowned, and which Congress never *did* design, and never would consent to. If Mr. CHOATE is wrong, then it is evident Congress in 1846 knew not what it was doing, and it is high time that an intelligent settlement of the whole controversy be made by intelligent legislative action. In any event the usefulness of the Institution must be greatly impaired, so long as public opinion is divided upon, and distrustful in relation to, its management.

I hear nothing new to-day in relation to the change of foreign policy of the Administration, of which I wrote you last evening, except its confirmation, by various minor occurrences which develop in conversational circles. One solution of this remarkable change, which I have heard suggested, is that the Executive desires to hold back the Sandwich Islands annexation until he can present it with the Cuba acquisition as a twin measure—the one to pay for the other, in consideration of the sectional question likely to be involved in the proposition to take either. I give this merely as floating surmise, without intending to be responsible for its accuracy in the slightest degree. Another suggestion made is, that upon canvassing the Senate, it was found that, in consequence of the Slavery issue, it was exceedingly doubtful whether the Sandwich Islands Treaty could be ratified.

Mr. GUTHRIE's first evening reception for the present season occurred to-night. The Secretary's fine parlors were crowded with a most brilliant assemblage of the beauty, fashion and intellect of the metropolis. Among the gentlemen present I noticed Commodore PERRY, ex-Governor SEYMOUR, Senators HOUSTON, GWIN and SEWARD, Professors HENRY, JEWETT and HUBBARD, and many others whose intellectual or social qualities make them favored guests on such occasions. I wish I were competent to give your lady readers an idea of the style of dress adopted by the ladies of Washington at these receptions,—for I know they are looking for the paragraph,—but I can only say that I never have noticed so tasteful a combination of extravagant richness and gayety in dress as is displayed here this Winter, on all occasions where "full dress" is required.

Governor SEYMOUR is justly annoyed by the statements, originating with well-meaning friends, to the effect, either that he desires, or is to have a foreign mission, or that he would refuse to accept one because of unkind feeling towards the Administration; and he declares emphatically that he does not desire any appointment whatever, and for that reason only, would not accept an appointment if it were tendered.

A rumor circulates to-night that Mr. MARCY is going to England or France, as Minister, but is not credited. It is not reasonable to suppose he would abandon the Administration just at the time when, unless we are much mistaken, he has succeeded in impressing upon it his own views of the best foreign policy for the country.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

A message was received from the President, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of War on the Indian hostilities, representing that vigorous measures and more men will be required at once to protect emigrants overland to California, and the settlers along the route.

Mr. GWIN was glad to see the President taking prompt measures upon the subject. A great many emigrants had been robbed and murdered the past year along the route to California. As I understand, the President proposes to call out 3,000 volunteers and mounted men. These should be sent into the field at once, and chastise the Indians. These Indians call on trains for contributions. If we can have such a body, under command of such officers as are accustomed to border warfare, I have proposed a measure to get a rapid route overland to California; and I hope the troops will be called out at once, and restore safety and security to the people along the route.

Mr. WELLER—As a member of the Military Committee, I shall endeavor to get early action upon the recommendation of the President. If Congress carry out his views at once, they will do only that which ought to have been done long ago.

Mr. RUSK—I hope the movement will also include those who suffer at their homes depredations from those Indians. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RESIGNATION OF RUFUS CHOATE.

The Vice-President presented a letter from RUFUS CHOATE containing his resignation as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

To Hon. Jesse D. Bright, President pro tempore of the Senate, and Hon. Linn Boyd, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I take leave to communicate to the two Houses of Congress my resignation of the office of Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

It is due to the body which has been pleased to honor me with this trust for some years, and has recently conferred it for a new term, to say that this step is taken, not from any loss of interest in the welfare of that important establishment, but in part from the inconvenience experienced in attending the meetings, and in part, also, and more immediately, from my inability to concur or acquiesce in an interpretation of the Act of Congress constituting the actual Institution and the Board of Regents, which has been adopted, and is now about to be practically carried into administration by a majority of the Board. That act, it has seemed to me, peremptorily "directs a manner," and devises and prescribes a plan, according to which it intends that the institution shall accomplish the will of the donor. By the earlier law accepting the gift, Congress engaged to direct such a manner, and to devise such a plan, and pledged the faith of the United States that the funds should be applied according to such plan and such manner. In fulfillment of that pledge, and in performance of that inalienable and incommunicable duty as trustee of the charity, that body, after many years of deliberation, from which it never sought to relieve itself by devolving the work upon the discretion of others, matured its plan and established the actual institution to carry it out. Of this plan the general features are sketched with great clearness and great completeness in the law. Without [illegible] the journals and debates, their substantial meaning seems to be palpable and unequivocal in its terms. By such aid it is rendered quite certain. A Board of Regents is created to administer it. Some discretionary powers, of course, are given to the Board in regard of details, and in regard of possible surpluses of income, which may remain at any given time while the plan of Congress is being zealously and judiciously carried into effect; but these discretionary powers are given, I think, in trust, for the plan of Congress, and as auxiliary to, cooperative with, and executory of it. They were given for the sake of the plan, simply to enable the Regents the more effectually and truly to administer that very one—not to enable them to devise and administer another of their own, unauthorized in the terms of the law, incompatible with its announced objects, and its full developments, not alluded to in it anywhere, and which, as the journals and the debates inform us, when presented to the House under specific propositions, was rejected.

Of this act an interpretation has now been adopted, by which it has seemed to me these discretionary means of carrying the will of Congress into effect are transformed into means of practically disappointing that will, and of building up an institution substantially unlike that which it intended; which supersedes and displaces it, and in effect repeals the law. Differences of opinion had existed in the Board from its first meeting, in regard of the Administration of the act; but they were composed by a resolution of compromise, according to which a full half of the annual income was to be eventually applied in permanence to what I deem the essential parts of the plan of Congress. That resolution of compromise is now formally rescinded, and henceforward the discretion of the Regents and not the act of Congress is to be the rule of appropriation, and that discretion has already declared itself for another plan than what I deem the plan of Congress. It may be added, that under the same interpretation the office and powers of Secretary are fundamentally changed from those of the Secretary of the law as I read it, and are greatly enlarged.

In this interpretation I cannot acquiesce; and with entire respect for the majority of the Board, and with much kindness and regard to all its members, I am sure that my duty requires a respectful tender of resignation. I make it accordingly, and am

Your obedient servant, RUFUS CHOATE.

Mr. PEARCE, co-regent with Mr. CHOATE—This paper purports to be the resignation, assigning, first, inability of the party to perform the duties of his trust; second: That he can't concur with the majority of the Board of Regents in their view of the statute; but third: It is a revival of the newspaper objections. Then he charges that the Regents have subverted the plan prescribed by Congress, and substituted their will for that of the National legislation. I have been one of those Regents. I feel the reproach of this letter not only sensibly but indignantly. But I am consoled by the support of such men as Messrs. TANEY, BERRIEN, Mr. RICHARD RUSH and others, who coincide with me in opinion against the author of this letter. The peremptory manner in which Mr. CHOATE stated his views is extremely offensive, and is not in accordance with a proper respect for those who differ with him.

Mr. MASON—I regret very deeply that such a communication should have been directed to the United States Senate. It should not be allowed to pass in silence. I don't like to speak about the absent, but as the writer of this letter has challenged us, I feel at liberty so to do. He was invested with great honor as Regent. If he thought we were wrong he should have remained at his post. Mr. President, the soundest intellects are characterized by modesty. The tone of this communication is confidence. "I can't be wrong," says the author of this paper. He has made the foundation of his resignation, the fact that he differed with his associates in the interpretation of the law, and because there is no appeal. I have known cases where men have been misled in their judgment by estimations of their intellect, and they never could be made to think they were wrong. SMITHSON pursued science with devotion, and left this institution as a legacy to the world—prompted by the high benevolence of his nature to do something for the benefit of his fellow-men. He made us the almoners of his bounty to diffuse knowledge. There are those who think public funds are public plunder! I ascribe no such views to Mr. CHOATE. He is far above it. There has been a great struggle for this fund ever since Congress got possession of it. Some thought a library was the exclusive mode in which the views of the donor should be carried out. The writer of this communication was one of these—but who are to read the books, were this the exclusive mode adopted? The members of Congress cannot just [illegible] what they have, and the citizens of Washington, where the Library is located, are comparatively few in number. Would this be diffusing knowledge among men? It might help booksellers and book-makers, and those engaged in the appurtenant trades; but, save to a very limited extent, would neither conform to the law nor carry out the object of the donor.

Mr. DOUGLAS regretted the necessity of bringing the affairs of the Smithsonian Institution before the Senate in a manner calculated to impair confidence in it. It had been his misfortune to differ from the majority of the Regents upon the points at issue. He had concurred with Mr. CHOATE in his interpretation of the organic law of the Institution, and was firmly convinced that the administration of the Institution had not been in accordance with that law. He expressed this conviction with all due respect for the eminent men who composed the majority, but with the full assurance that they were governed by none other than pure and honorable motives. He was unable to perceive the justice of the criticism that had been made upon Mr. CHOATE's letter. He could not perceive in it a word or sentiment wanting in respect of courtesy to the Board of Regents or to the Senate. It is true that he had expressed his dissent from the action of the Board in plain and forcible language, without one word of censure or reproach,—but, on the contrary, the concluding paragraphs express his entire respect and kind feelings towards every member of the Board. In this I concur entirely with Mr. CHOATE. I concur also in the high eulogium which has been pronounced by the Senator from Maryland upon the eminent gentlemen composing the majority of the Board, but I cannot permit my respect for them to control my judgment as a Regent in opposition to my firm convictions under the law. The whole difficulty arose from a difference of opinion in regard to the true interpretation of the organic law. Perhaps my opinions were biased by my previous action on this subject in the House of Representatives. When the Institution was established, all the various and competing plans were then presented and discussed, and the result was that the library plan was adopted on the motion of Mr. MARSH, of Vermont. By the library plan it was not understood that the whole fund, but a majority thereof, was to be applied thereto, so as to make the Library the principal, though not the exclusive object. Hence the law provided that not exceeding $25,000 out of the $30,000 of income should be applied to the Library, and the residue to the other purposes authorized by the act. I hold that any Administration which made the Library the subordinate object, and applied the great bulk of the fund to other purposes, not named in the law, was not authorized by it. I shall defer my argument in support of the construction until we get the report of the Committee. I am aware that Mr. CHOATE and all the parties concerned with him have been governed by the purest motives, and by no other desire than that of seeing the trust faithfully executed according to the law and will of SMITHSON.

Mr. BADGER thought that all the Senate had to do was to accept the resignation. There was nothing else to act upon.

Mr. SEWARD concurred with Mr. BADGER, and said the reasons offered by Mr. CHOATE for his resignation were derogatory to the Senate. They should have been given through the press.

Mr. BUTLER said he concurred in opinion with the Senator from New-York.

After a few remarks from Mr. WELLER, in which he proposed to offer a resolution of inquiry into the management of the Smithsonian Institution, the letter of Mr. CHOATE was laid on the table.

The Senate then instructed the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any and what action was necessary in regard to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. FISH's Passenger Vessel bill, remitting penalties incurred by conflicting decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury, was taken up and passed.

The consideration of the Judicial Reform bill was postponed until the first Monday of December next, by a vote of 30 to 12.

The bill to extend the Bounty Land laws was then taken up.

Mr. FOOT introduced an amendment to extend the benefits of the bill to the Plattsburg Volunteers.

Both he and Mr. CASS who followed, spoke of the patriotism of the New-England Volunteers, and thought the conduct of the Governors in the New-England States in refusing to obey the requisition for troops from the General Government, should not prejudice the claims of patriotic soldiers.

Mr. BRODHEAD said that his friends had so overloaded the bill that to-morrow he should offer a substitute which would reduce it to its original dimensions.

Mr. JONES', of Tenn., bill for the extension of the credit duties on railroad iron comes up in the Senate to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

Messrs. Upham, Witte, Taylor of Tenn., Wells and Puryear, were appointed a *Select Committee* to inquire and report whether the Smithsonian Institution has been managed and its fund expended in accordance with the law establishing the Institution; and whether any additional legislation is necessary to carry out the designs of its founder.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War relative to the probable renewal of Indian hostilities, and asking for an additional force to hold the savages in check. The case is urgent, and calls for action. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. WHEELER's motion made yesterday to strike out the enacting clause of the bill was disagreed to—83 against 51.

Mr. DAVIS of Ind. moved an amendment proposing instead of three separate roads one grand central road, commencing at some point on the western limits of Missouri or Iowa, between thirty-seventh and forty-third degrees of north latitude, on the nearest and most practicable route to the Pacific, with two branch roads, one diverging from 103 parallel, West longitude, in the direction of Memphis, Tenn., and the other diverging from and running through Territories of the United States to the western shore of Lake Superior. This, Mr. DAVIS said, would accommodate all sections, and be cheaper by one-half than what the bill proposes.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., opposed the amendment, viewing the scheme as a great work of internal improvement not sanctioned by the Constitution.

Mr. MCDOUGAL remarked that if the amendment were adopted it would destroy the bill.

The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 80 against 52.

Mr. MCDOUGAL said the gentleman who offered that amendment was certainly no engineer, else he would not have proposed to run the roads through the great Western rivers. To insure success, the friends of the bill must be united. He appealed to the advocates of the measure to strike out the enacting clause now but to restore it when the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union should report it to the House. This would, if acquiesced in, terminate action in Committee, and give him an opportunity to move a substitute for the original bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL thought the system of thus disposing of bills in Committee was fraught with danger. If the gentleman from California cut off the bill's head now, and then put on another, and attempt to force it through the House, under the screw of the previous question, he would find more opponents than he anticipated.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN made an ineffectual motion that the Committee should rise. He was convinced that the bill was in jeopardy, and therefore wished to postpone the consideration of the subject.

Mr. DOUGLAS' motion, striking out the enacting clause of the original bill, was agreed to—94 against 49. The Committee rose.

Mr. MCDOUGAL briefly showed the importance of a railroad to the Pacific, expressing a hope that the friends of the bill would not concur in the Committee's action striking out the enacting clause, for reasons already stated by him.

Mr. BENTON made an unsuccessful attempt to offer a resolution referring the whole subject to a select Committee of thirteen members, in order to report a plan for a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific, to be constructed by private means.

Mr. LETCHER moved the bill be tabled.

Negatived 60 against 137.

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Bayly, Belcher, Benton, Bocock, Boyce, Bridges, Cook, Chastain, Colquitt, Curtis, Everhart, Franklin, Fuller, Gamble, Goode, Grow, Hamilton, Harlan of Ohio, Harris of Ala., Hubbard, Houston, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Iowa, Kerr, Kidwell, Kurtz, Letcher, Lewis, McCulloch, McMullen, McQueen, May, Millson, Murray, Nichols, Oliver of N. Y., Orr, Perkins of N. Y., Powell, Puryear, Reese, Ruffin, Shaw, Shower, Skelton, Smith of Va., Stephens, Trout, Vincent, Wheeler, Witte.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen of Ill., Willis Allen of Ill., Appleton, Bailey, Ball, Barksdale, Barry, Bell, Bennett, Benson, Bliss, Breckinridge, Bristow, Campbell, Carpenter, Caruthers, Chamberlain, Chase, Clark, Cobb, Cook, Corwin, Craige, Cummins, Cutting, Davis of Ind., Davis of R. I., Dawson, Dewitt, Dickinson, Disney, Drum, Dunbar, Dunham, Edgerton, Edmands, Ellison of Ky., Ellison of Ga., Etheridge, Farley, Faulkner, Fenton, Flagler, Florence, Goodrich, Goodwin, Green, Grey, Harrison, Haskins, Haven, Hendricks, Hiester, Hill, Hillyer, Hughes, Hunt, Johnson, Jones of La., Knox, Lamb, Latham, Lilly, Lindly, Lyon, McDonald, McDougal, Mace, Macy, Matteson, Morgan, Maxwell, Meacham, Middleswarth, Miller of Ind., Morrison, Oliver, Parker, Perkins of La., Phelps, Phillips, Pratt, Pringle, Ready, Ritchie, Rowe, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Seward, Shannon, Simmons, Singleton, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smyth of Texas, Stanton of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., Stevens, Straub, Stuart of Mich., Taylor of Ky., Taylor of Ohio, Taylor of Tenn., Tweed, Thurston, Upham, Walbridge, Walker, Walsh, Warren, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Me., Wells, Wentworth of Ill., Wentworth of Mass., Westbrook, Wright of Miss., Yates, Zollicoffer.

The question recurring on striking out the enacting clause of the bill, Mr. BAYLY asked what would be the effect of doing so.

The Speaker replied, the defeat of the bill.

The question was taken.

The House refused to strike out the enacting clause, 50 against 117.

Mr. MCDOUGAL offered as a substitute for the bill, that prepared by the Senate Select Committee, and endorsed by the House Select Committee, providing for three separate roads, Central, Southern, and Northern, and which had been in part considered already in a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

He yielded the floor to Mr. STANTON, of Tenn., who, in order to give an opportunity to the friends of the bill for consideration, moved an adjournment, which was carried.

House adjourned.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRESS.

The first Tuesday in February set apart for the Election of a Senator.

The Church Property Question.

An American Woman's Educational Association.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1855.

The proceedings in the House were of but slight interest; the General orders—lots of local bills, occupying almost the entire session. Legislative progress was reported upon many bills, among them but two in which the Metropolitans have any abiding interest, viz.: the bill to regulate excavations, and the bill relative to assessment of taxes.

In the Senate, it was noticeable that a large number of petitions were presented, praying the Legislature to levy tolls on freight carried over railroads. They were referred to the Canal Committee, who doubtless will report by bill, granting the prayer of the petitioners, and then we shall have fairly commenced the struggle between the railroad and canal interests. After the Senatorial question, I think this is to be the great subject of discussion, and that the discussions on these interests are to occupy a large share of the session.

The Senate, without a dissenting vote, adopted the resolution to proceed to the election of a Senator on the first Tuesday in February.

There came in another flood of petitions in favor of a law to vest Church property only in the hands of lay Trustees. Among the most numerously signed was one in the German language, the reading of which was unfortunately omitted. Had Senators known with what facility the Clerk of the Senate reads the German language, I think they would have insisted upon the reading of the petition, and perhaps even now they will go back and call it up, and afford the Chief Clerk an opportunity and themselves a treat that is not often enjoyed in the halls of legislation.

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill for the incorporation of the American Women's Educational Association. CYRUS W. FIELD, DENNIS HARRIS, BENJAMIN W. BONNEY, HENRY A. HURLBURT and WM. L. PARSONS, are the first corporators. They are by the act authorized to receive and hold any real or personal estate upon any express or implied trust, *for the use or benefit of themselves or any other corporation or association formed or to be formed*, having for its object to aid in securing a liberal education, honorable position and remunerative employment in *their appropriate profession as educators or otherwise*, to American women; and to hold any real or personal property in trust for any purpose connected with the education of American women, or for any corporation or association, having such object in view, and shall also have full power to grant, bargain, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same.

In answer to a call from the Senate, the Williamsburg Savings Bank reported that

The amount received on deposit from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1854, was	$393,836 87
Number of new depositors during the year	2,903 00
Amount paid to depositors	392,871 45
Interest received on Bonds and Mortgages	6,066 42
Interest received on Stocks	12,168 39
Interest paid to depositors	12,314 02
Rate of interest paid to depositors, 6 per cent. per annum.	
Expenses for the year	3,334 07
Number of deposits received	5,786
Number of drafts paid	4,082
New accounts opened	2,903
Number of accounts closed	1,176
Number of open accounts	2,891
Aggregate deposits to the credit of depositors, Jan. 1, 1855	375,002 15
Bonds and Mortgages held the same day	170,165 56
Stocks on hand, (Williamsburg 6 per cents.)	57,067 21
Williamsburg 7 per cents.	8,500 00
Williamsburg 7 per cents., (temporary loan)	82,300 00
Kings County 7 per cents., (temporary loan)	36,000 00
Williamsburg Interest Warrants	945 00
Cost of Banking-house	25,800 66
Cash deposited	4,455 11
Cash in Banking-house	6,341 33

The Committee on Public Buildings reported favorably on the bill to appropriate $25,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building to be used as an Executive Mansion. The Governor is to appoint three Commissioners, at a compensation of $3 per day, to superintend the erection of this building. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, with, I hope, an understanding that it will be passed at an early day, and that we shall have an Executive Mansion worthy of the State of New-York, so that every new Governor shall not be subjected to the necessity of going a house-hunting.

The Committee on charitable institutions reported favorably on the petition of the managers of the Five Points House of Industry, for the privilege to participate in the distribution of the Common School Fund. It provides that the schools established and maintained by the Five Points House of Industry in the City of New-York, shall participate in the distribution of the Common School Fund in the same manner and degree as the Common Schools of the City and County of New-York.

The Judiciary Committee have reported back with amendments the bill presented by Mr. BROOKS, for the more effectual suppression of gambling. As it comes from the Committee the bill reads thus:

SEC. 1. The second section of the Act entitled, "An Act for the more effectual Suppression of Gambling," passed July 10, 1851, is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "Or if any person shall sell or vend lottery policies, purporting to be governed by the drawing of any public or private lottery;" and in lieu thereof insert the following words, so that it shall read as follows: "Or if any person shall sell or vend what are commonly known as or are called lottery policies, or any writing, card, paper or document, in the nature of a bet, wager or insurance upon drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery."

The strong clause of the second section that was in the bill when presented by Mr. BROOKS, has been stricken out by the Committee, and thereby the end and aim of the original mover is lost sight of.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, had up for consideration the bill presented by Mr. BISHOP to incorporate the Trustees of the Church Erection Fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Senator PUTNAM submitted the following amendment to the first section of the bill:

"Provided, that no moneys shall be furnished by said Corporation for the erection of any house of worship, the title to which is not held by a religious Corporation under and according to the laws of the respective States in which such houses of worship are located."

In offering this amendment, Senator PUTNAM disclaimed any intention to embarrass the bill before the Senate, but it was well known that the question of the tenure of Church property was now before both Houses of the Legislature, and in view of a policy that he hoped would be agreed upon, he felt it his duty to propose the amendment he had submitted to the Senate. By general consent, the Committee reported progress on the bill without a further discussion of the proposed amendment.

The Senate were also in Committee of the Whole on the bill to increase the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, and also on the bill to prevent further encroachments upon the Harbor of New-York. Progress was reported on both bills, and as the Senate adopted the report, I suppose I must give it credence. I do this on official authority, not on my own understanding, for I failed entirely to discover that the Committee made the slightest advance in the consideration of the subject matters referred to it.

Senator FIELD presented his bill to provide for the due apportionment of Taxes and Assessments, and for the sale of real estate to pay the same. It provides:

1. In cases where there are several persons in real estate situated within the bounds of any village or city, and such real estate, or any part thereof, has been sold for any tax or assessment thereon, then upon any action brought to compel a just apportionment of such tax, and the payment thereof, the Supreme Court may, upon the application of any party interested, have power to extend the time for the redemption of such real estate to a period not exceeding six months from the entry of the final judgment to be given in said action, and to order a sale in fee simple absolute for such real estate, or any part thereof, to pay such tax, or to redeem the same.

2. Like proceedings may be had to redeem by agreement with the purchaser of any real estate sold for taxes, provided such agreement shall be ratified and approved by the Court; and the redemption shall be evidenced by the deed of the purchaser, granting the property to some party to the action, in extinguishment of the tax title.

3. If any of the parties to such action are unknown, or if any reside out of the State, or cannot be found therein, on that fact being made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, an order may be made containing a description of the premises, requiring such parties to appear and answer, which order shall be published for three months in the State paper, and in a paper published in the County where the property is located. The application of such order shall authorize a judgment by default against such unknown parties. If any of the persons shall appear, they may at any time be made parties to such action.

4. The Court may, in its discretion, make any person a party to such action who shall seem to be presumptively entitled to be made a party thereto, and the purchaser at a sale made by virtue of an action under this act shall be vested with a fee simple and absolute title in law and in equity.

5. All sales under this act shall be made by a referee appointed by the Court, who shall have power to perfect such sale, by executing under his hand and seal a deed to the purchaser.

6. The third and fourth sections of the act "to authorize the sale of real estate to pay assessments," passed May 20, 1841; and the third section of the "act in relation to the sale of real estate to pay taxes and assessments," passed April 11, 1842, apply to actions under this act.

In answer to a resolution of inquiry, the Attorney General reported that he had commenced no suit against the corporation of Trinity Church. He further reports that the authority to commence a suit was given by the Commissioners of the Land Office on the 10th of June last, upon the memorial of RUTGERS B. MILLER, provided the said MILLER would guarantee, in a bond of $5,000, the State from all costs and expenses, the consideration of the guarantee to be one-quarter of the land recovered. The said MILLER not having executed the bond required, nor furnished the evidence upon which the State could expect to reclaim the King's Farm land of Trinity Church, the Attorney General has not commenced a suit.

The Senate resolving to have an additional Doorkeeper, the appointment has been given to GEORGE DALY.

I send you for publication Mr. MUNDY's speech on the resolutions offered by Mr. HEADLEY, protesting against sending foreigners to represent the country abroad. Mr. MUNDY, it will be seen, opposes the passage of the resolution, and it is but an act of justice to give both sides a hearing. J. E. S.

Opposition to Sam.

In Assembly, on Monday, the resolutions against appointing foreigners to represent this country being under consideration, Mr. MUNDY, of New-York, said:

I am induced to believe that the main object of this resolution is to provoke opposition, from the fact that no immediate practical result can be effected by its passage. And if it is for the purpose of testing the strength and ascertaining the complexion of the political feelings in the House, then *I for one will not allow it to pass and go* forth to the world as the expression of the people of the State, through their representatives, without my opposition—not that I flatter myself it will have any effect upon the predetermined convictions of the majority, but *it is a duty I owe the liberality, the intelligence of the* State—if not of the State, of my constituency, to express my views very briefly upon the subject at issue.

Mr. Speaker, I listened with deep and respectful attention to the remarks which fell from the lips of the gentleman from Orange, (Mr. HEADLEY) upon bringing up for the consideration of this body the novel and startling resolution, introduced by him last week. The favorable estimation in which the gentleman is personally held by me; his well deserved celebrity as a man of letters, and the prominent position which he has reached in another field of operation, all conjoin to give to his views and opinions great weight.

I regret, Sir, thus early, to take issue with the gentleman, and to be forced, by a solemn conviction of duty, upon hasty preparation, to denounce the proposition which he has submitted to the House, as illiberal and tyrannical in character; unworthy of the spirit of the Nineteenth Century, thoroughly Anti-Democratic, and against the genius and spirit of our institutions.

The project submitted by the gentleman is evidently a hobby with him, and has occupied his deep attention since he was elevated by a generous constituency to the position which he now occupies; and he has advanced to its rescue with a confidence emboldened by preparation, and stimulated by the secret but powerful organization which is seeking to correct imaginary evils by the infliction of real and substantial wrongs.

What, Mr. Speaker, is the purport of the resolution which the gentleman has advocated with so much zeal, and which seems to have been favorably received by a portion of this House? It is that Congress shall make provision that hereafter no naturalized citizen shall be designated by the President or Senate to represent the United States at any foreign Court or Government. Sir, when, the other day, from another gentleman, the proposition was broached, that the naturalization laws should be so extended as to make twenty-one years' residence in this country necessary to a citizenship, I thought the "Know-Nothings," as they are termed, had gone the length of their "tether," and I expected to meet them upon that issue. Notwithstanding their manufactured enthusiasm was at a high premium, and intoxicated by temporary success in some portions of the country, they were running riot in delight. I could scarcely be expected to imagine that they would seriously entertain or submit a proposition tending to exclude entirely from the rights of citizenship persons of foreign birth.

But, Sir, such it seems to me is the consequence of the gentleman, should it be heeded by Congress. Our naturalization laws, and the rights of citizens made by them, are subjects of interesting study, and have been, in the past, of conflict. Need I allude to the alien laws of the elder ADAMS? I shall not refer to them now, nor do I deem it necessary that I should do so for the purpose before us. What reflections I have made upon them and the position which I occupy in their relation, are held to meet another occasion, which may be forced upon us during the session, as the position which gentlemen of this House who entertain liberal and constitutional views, is to be assailed in many ways, and from different quarters, before the moon shall have again waned. I, for one, deem it prudent to confine myself, in this defence, as I shall in all assaults that are made, to matter pertinent to the subject in hand.

I have classed the resolution of the gentleman, Sir, with all due personal respect to the mover, as "illiberal and tyrannical in character, unworthy of the spirit of the Nineteenth Century, thoroughly Anti-Democratic, and against the spirit and genius of our institutions." I might have added, in direct conflict to the Constitution. To the former propositions, however, I shall confine myself during the brief space that I shall detain the House. Under the naturalization laws, framed for us by the wisdom of our Fathers, it is provided that a residence of five years in this country, added to other qualifications, shall entitle an alien born to the rights of citizenship. With this declaration to the world, we have invited emigration to our country, and the teeming population of our new States attest the innumerable benefits which have resulted from a policy dictated at first by our necessities, which has strengthened our power as a nation, and tended to a more rapid development of our immense natural resources.

We make the alien a citizen. Well, Sir, what does that term imply? Does it mean a mere protection to life and property, with partial and meagre benefits, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Governor of Massachusetts and the Military.

From the Boston Journal, Jan. 17.

We publish below the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in relation to the power vested in the Governor to disband military companies. It fully sustains the action of Governor GARDNER in disbanding the foreign companies, notwithstanding the fact that no express power is conferred by the Constitution and laws upon the Chief Magistrate to disband, except for misconduct:

To the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.

I enclose herewith copies of a letter of Col. SMITH of the regiment of light infantry in the third brigade, first division of the militia, and of a letter of General [illegible], Commander of the Brigade, relative to the conduct of a portion of the companies of the said regiment on the 12th ult.; and I am advised by the executive council to request the opinion of the honorable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, whether, for conduct such as is ascribed to the said companies, in the aforesaid letters of the Colonel and Brigadier General, it is competent for the Commander-in-Chief, by advice and consent of the council, to order the said companies or any one of them to be disbanded by the facts of the case, and the public interest; and the opinion of the Justices is accordingly requested on the point stated at their earliest convenience. EDWARD EVERETT.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Oct. 4, 1837.

The judges gave the following opinion, which never has been printed:

To His Excellency Edward Everett, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, in answer to the question proposed to them by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of Council, in his communication dated the 4th of the present month, whether it is competent for the Commander-in-Chief, with the advice and consent of Council, to order the companies therein mentioned, or any one of them, for the causes therein expressed, to be disbanded, ask leave to submit the following opinion:

The undersigned are of opinion that it is competent for the Commander-in-Chief, with the advice and consent of the Council, to disband any of the military companies in question, whenever in his judgment there is sufficient cause for the exercise of that power. As this is a power vested in the Commander-in-Chief by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth, for general purposes, which is not to be regarded as special in its operation or character, nor limited in its exercise to the purposes of punishment for misconduct, the [illegible] is expressed with reference to the Constitutional and legal powers incident to the office of Commander-in-Chief, and without regard to the supposed misconduct of either the officers or members of the companies referred to in the cases specified.

LEMUEL SHAW,
SAMUEL PUTNAM,
S. S. WILDE,
MARCUS MORTON,
CHARLES A. DEWEY.

WORCESTER, 10th October, 1837.

SHAKSPEARE IN RUSSIA.—There are translations of some of SHAKSPEARE's plays performed in Russia. The most frequently witnessed are "Hamlet" and "King Lear;" the class of shop-keepers, who may be called the people in Russia, for the others are mere serfs, are those by whom they are chiefly appreciated, and SHAKSPEARE is reverenced by most of them nearly as much as in England, although they have read his works only in a translation. Perhaps at some future time his lofty thoughts will have a good effect upon their opinions and conduct. "I once went," says an English lady, "to a shop in St. Petersburg, when I remarked to a lady who was with me, 'that the proprietor much resembled the portraits of SHAKSPEARE.' Although the remark was made in French, the shop-keeper understood it; and, to my astonishment, made me a low bow, and thanked me. It was only a small fruit-shop, and we neither of us had the least idea that he had ever heard the poet's name."

[illegible] Florence, &c.

[illegible] Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Florence, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1854.

[illegible] we continue our walk, and cross the [illegible] Bridge, from the side on which we happen to be, though I forget where we set off. When upon this bridge, there is nothing to lead the passer to suppose the river flows beneath him. Uncouth structures, five hundred years old, rise on either side, effectually shutting out the view. Huge eaves project from the roofs, to protect the jewelers' [illegible] windows, and the spectators [illegible]. The goldsmiths, as they [illegible] the decaying remnants of [illegible] of the fifteenth century [illegible] protected by the State, and [illegible] school of apprentice[illegible] Donatello and Benvenuto Cellini [illegible] worked upon rings and seals, [illegible] marble and bronze. The [illegible] to be the centre and circumference of the whole jewelry trade of the [illegible]. Every Italian capital has a speciality in this branch of art; that of Florence being mosaic, [illegible] and pearls in strings.

The mosaics of Florence must be distinguished from those of Rome. The latter represent objects formed by the harmonious arrangement of innumerable little stones—perhaps [illegible] into the composition of a [illegible] flowers of a size fit for an ear-ring. [illegible] mosaic, on the contrary, [illegible] petal, each stem is formed [illegible]—that of the proper tint [illegible] being selected from the inexhaustible [illegible] furnished by Nature. A brooch, as big as an egg, representing two or three [illegible] flowers, may not contain more than twenty pieces—set into a small flat slab of black marble. Its price, mounted in gold, will vary from eight to fifteen dollars, and you may, by insisting, obtain a reduction of a third or a quarter from that. Pins, ear-rings, bracelets consisting of seven medallions, and [illegible], are the more common articles [illegible]. This manufacture, and the cutting of Roman cameos, are considered the most elegant departments of the jewelers' art—exclusive, of course, of that devoted to the precious stones. Mosaics, from their nature [illegible], would be an unfit accompaniment to a toilette de bal; but form a rich and substantial ornament upon any but full dress.

There are cases of turquoises upon this dazzling bridge, which look like solid pieces of blue sky cut out from the firmament, set in Tuscan gold, and offered for sale at prices that defy competition. I have little respect for this style of ornament. To wear turquoises with effect, a lady must be extremely fair; a blonde skin and flaxen hair seem almost indispensable, to form with them a harmonious combination. By pricing them, too, you will find that the cost to the purchaser, of each individual turquoise, is not over five cents—a fact calculated to diminish the consideration felt for them by those who had supposed it a precious stone. When you have three hundred of them in a bracelet, however, and ten dollars' worth of setting, the value of the whole certainly compensates in some degree for the [illegible] of the detail.

There seems to be no other branch of the art extensively carried on in Florence. You see a few bad cameos, and now and then an attempt at the arrangement and setting of the precious stones—but in this latter department the Florentines are immeasurably behind the jewelers of Paris, as in the former they are behind the engravers of Rome.

[illegible] a digression from jewelry to [illegible]. Mendicity, says an authority, is [illegible] in the Tuscan capital. It is astonishing how much more you can learn from books than from actual observation. I had come to suppose that beggary was not only [illegible] but cherished, fostered, and highly approved of. There are certainly an amazing number of people that accost you in the street, whining about their unsatisfied appetite. If, wrought upon by the distressing nature of the appeal, you bestow a coin upon the supplicant, you will observe that he never hurries to a baker's shop to buy bread and assuage his hunger. No, he remains hungry till nightfall, and then dawdles home to his usual meal. This would seem to confirm the statement of the authority, to the effect that there is no beggary in Florence. Besides the mendicants by profession, there is a class whom I may call mendicants by inspiration, by improvisation, impromptu mendicants. Men, who might be wending their way to the opera, and who suddenly perceive a foreigner, become sudden applicants for charity. Boys, who might be going home from school with the medal for neatness or clean hands, are, from similar motives, temporary beggars. Women who might, from their appearance, be governesses in an English family, or receive [illegible] during the Carnival, do not hesitate to hold out well-fed hands, and to whimper about their nine hungry children. I was yesterday walking outside the walls of the town, upon a sort of embankment along the edge of a canal. Before me was a man with two dogs. He was whistling, and they were rushing to and fro, occasionally getting what appeared to be a lump of sugar from their master. As I approached,—for I walk faster than the average of Italians,—I noticed his boots, and said to myself that I should like to learn the address of the man that made them. I have never seen such boots. As I [illegible] the man began to whine, and I heard [illegible] the word pane, which means bread, or fame, which means hunger. He followed on, [illegible] indistinctly about his distress, and [illegible] that if he did not obtain relief, he would be forced to eat his two dogs, and perhaps to make soup of his boots—who knows? These beggars by opportunity convince me that the whole system is an imposture, and that the claim urged on the score of hunger is as unjust as it is improper; for it hardens the heart and deafens the ear to the appeals of genuine distress.

However, there is one old gentleman whom I think I shall patronize, to a limited extent. He tells no fibs, for he does not open his mouth. He sits on a bench in the entry leading to the English reading-room, and bows [illegible] person entering or leaving. The [illegible] I saw him execute this bow, I was [illegible] I had heard of the automaton [illegible], when he said "Check" [illegible] by the responsibility of the performance [illegible]. But I have since noticed that the old man bears a weather-beaten aspect, and that his clothes are not up to the standard of members of the Chess Club. He wears a woolen cap to protect his bald skull, while his hat does duty in another capacity, [illegible] between his knees. He sometimes extends a time-worn hand, at the same time communicating a most piteous expression to two red, good-for-nothing old eyes. It seems that this poor thing gets exhausted by 3 o'clock, and has to go home to bed at this early hour. [illegible] comfortable, and [illegible] thought it would be agreeable to him and amusing to me if I were to give him half a pound of gingernuts twice a week. He knows now that he may expect a little spicy pastime on Tuesdays and Fridays. I have noticed that he gnaws at Mrs. Miller's dough-balls as a squirrel does at a shagbark. He gets absorbed to such a degree, that he forgets—at any rate, omits—to bow. The quattrino, or the fifth part of a cent, is the coin usually given to beggars. I shall try to find out, some day, whether this old gentleman would prefer a quattrino in copper to twenty-five quattrinos in gingerbread. The coin, I dare say.

Now that we are in the entry way leading to the reading-room, suppose that we go up and take a glance at the papers. The assortment of English and French journals is but little inferior to that at Galignani's in Paris. It has two features which are possessed by no reading-room in France—the European edition of the *Indépendance Belge*, and the Brussels *Nation*, a paper never admitted into his Majesty's dominions. This journal gives the facts of the daily occurrences in the French capital, while all the other foreign papers are, at present engaged in warping or misrepresenting them to suit the necessities of the Roast-Beef Alliance. It is singular to see this one organ of truth stopped at the frontier, while the advocates of fiction are so readily received into circulation; except when one of them takes to telling the truth, as in the case of the London *Times* and General Plonplon's dysentery.

Here, in a large square court-yard surrounded with houses, is a singular well. Maid-servants, at a fourth-story window, draw water from it by means of a contrivance as simple as it is ingenious. From each window to the frame work over the well, is an iron rod. This carries the bucket down the inclined plane, and the rest of the way it falls perpendicularly. A rope attached to the bucket and a handle and pulley running upon the rod, complete this singular apparatus. Two American artists, who inhabit the mansion of which I speak, draw their water in this way, and think the contrivance handy enough to have been, or deserve to be, a Yankee invention.

At the gateway here, and in fact anywhere else, you can buy a slice of chestnut hasty pudding—*polenta*, made of the flour of Italian chestnuts. It appears daily in the streets, about noon, upon flat tin pans, and there is no coin so small but will purchase enough to taste of, at least. Each pudding, when in a state of entirety, is rather a mound than a pudding, and resembles constructions met with in Greenland, and used both for purposes of residence and of burial. It is round and six inches high in the middle. Your first wish is to tread in it and see it ooze away on either side. Your next prompting may be to purchase, from a motive of legitimate curiosity. I would advise you to ask for three-fifths of a cent's worth only, as that will be quite as much as you can eat. Even that amount will be weighed in a pair of huge, uncouth sheet-iron scales. But the slicing off of the successive portions is the most remarkable process. This is done by a string. If you pull on the two ends of a piece of twine you create a primitive sort of blade with edge sufficient for all purposes. This offers so little surface that none of the precious pudding clings to it, and thus no loss entails. However, this is not peculiar to Florence, for all the butter-women in Paris cut ounces and half-pounds from the firkin with a piece of tight twine. The taste of this sticky preparation is not as disagreeable as might be supposed; still it is not as palatable as many other products of cookery. An enormous quantity is daily sold, and the consumption of chestnut flour enters largely into the food tables and breadstuff statistics of the country.

Here is a vast crowd collected in an open square. The attraction is none other than M. Poitevin, of France, with his cosmopolite balloon, which changes its name at every successive exhibition, to suit a new city and a new language. At Paris, two years ago, it was the Napoleon III; now it is *L'aquila audace*, in Italian. M. Poitevin is amusing, and at the same time enriching himself by taking people up into the air a limited distance—the balloon being held fast by a rope, and let out gradually by the unwinding of a crank—and then bringing them down again. The price is four dollars a head, and ahead—that is, in advance. But the gas is very bad and the balloon's capacity is only 300 pounds in consequence. So the car is full when one man beside the aeronaut is in it. Mr. P. gives directions from on high to the men stationed at the crank, and the audience laugh loudly at his bad Tuscan. There is a little wind, and it requires some management to get the balloon down. M. Poitevin seeks to be impressive in gesture as well as speech, but the spectators, convinced there is no danger, make merry at the expense of the Frenchman's fuss. But there is no end to the hilarity, when in a moment of peril he translates *Allons donc!* by *Andate dunque!* Jamais esprit for never mind, was no funnier. However, the balloon descends in safety and the spectators disperse to their several homes.

Here are women wearing Leghorn hats—though made at Florence. The brims are ten inches wide, and flap like a mainsail when tacking at every step. They do not strike me as graceful structures, and in midwinter they can certainly be of no service in protecting from the sun. The faces under them are far from comely, and you find that some of your illusions about Italian eyes and nutty complexions are fast disappearing before the persuasive influence of seeing things for yourself. I doubt whether in all Tuscany there is a set of features calculated to inspire the most indifferent sonnet. Native features, I mean; the imported article does from time to time kindle poetic fire. Thus, the other night, at the benefit of Sophie Fuoco, the *danseuse*, verses were sold in her honor; and Sophie Fuoco is a Milanese. Then there are one or two profiles from America—made in Yankee land, though revived, as it might seem, from ancient Roman models. I hardly understand why the Grand Duke allows the free entry of this unequaled foreign product, so sure to work mischief to the home manufacture. However, they beat us in macaroni and alabaster. I may say more soon of one or two of these profiles, for they have been sitting for counterfeit presentments in marble, and in speaking of the studios of Florence, I must naturally refer to the originals that furnish the copies.

Dick Tinto.

Masonic Presentation.

At a recent meeting of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 227, (F. and A. M.,) held at their rooms, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-streets, a Committee consisting of Brothers Oscar H. Lee, J. F. W[illegible] and J. J. Kuhn presented in behalf of the members, [illegible] W. M. Samuel D. Wilson, a set of silver ware, as a testimonial of their friendship and esteem for the able manner in which he had discharged his arduous duties for the past year. Brother J. J. Kuhn made the presentation, accompanied by some appropriate remarks.

MINNESOTA.

A [illegible]—[illegible]—New England Celebration—No Liquor, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

St. Paul's, Minnesota Territory, Sunday, Dec. 24, 1854.

Minnesota is a great country, not merely in extent, (though four times the size of Ohio,) but in all that belongs to it,—climate, soil, scenery, productions, and inhabitants. All its characteristics are peculiar. A stranger is none the wiser for his previous experience elsewhere. Should his lungs be weak, his first (and only) Minnesota cold will affect his head, and *vice versa*; if he has a predisposition to any particular disease, the climate, instead of aggravating it, will kindly turn its attention in some other direction, and if it concludes to trouble him at all, will be very apt to proceed independently, and attack him on its own hook, as if scorning to avail itself of weaknesses that already exist. Even liquor, judging from appearances merely, seems to produce different effects here than at the East. A man dead drunk, or staggering, is a rare sight; yet plenty, I am sorry to say, "imbibe" freely enough to bring them all into those pitiable situations, were they anywhere else but in Minnesota. I mention this not as any apology for or incentive to dram-drinking, but merely as a somewhat novel fact. The climate is certainly healthy. It is believed there is no disease peculiar or indigenous to Minnesota, unless it be a mild species of typhoid fever. In the southern portions, near Iowa, fever and ague prevails to some extent, but not enough to deter people from settling or living there.

The annual range of temperature is very great; extending from 106° in Summer to 40° below zero in Winter, but neither extreme is reached often, nor would any one deem it as cold or as warm as the thermometer indicates. The clearness, stillness and bracing qualities of the atmosphere in Winter conceal, or render one insensible to, the actual temperature in some degree, while in Summer the coolness of the nights makes agreeable compensation for the heat of these "terrific days" when the thermometer stands at 106° in the shade. An impression prevails East that snow falls to a great depth here: this is a mistake. Usually not more than two feet of snow falls during the entire Winter, unless perhaps in the extreme northern portions of the Territory. There is seldom more than a foot on the ground at any one time. Up to this date there has been but three or four inches, and this not remaining long enough to give us much chance to enjoy it. From January to the middle of March there is good sleighing. Spring opens about the first or middle of April, and when it begins the undertaking it finishes it up in short order. The lap of Winter is left with a regular "Young America" jump.

Two events of recent occurrence I must mention as worthy of a place in history. I refer to the completion of the suspension bridge across the Mississippi at Minneapolis, and the celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims, which latter occurred last evening. Only think of it! The first bridge that ever spanned the "Father of Waters" rests upon Minnesota soil, and the first celebration of the Landing at Plymouth Rock that has ever been held west of New-York (!) occurred last evening at the Winslow House, in the city of St. Paul!

Are not these events worthy of being noted to the honor of our territory? The bridge is a noble structure. The celebration was decidedly successful. The spacious hall of the Winslow House was crowded to overflowing, and many went away unable to obtain a place at the tables or within the room. There were nearly as many ladies as gentlemen present, and everything passed off with the utmost harmony and good feeling. What will doubtless surprise you, *there was not a drop of liquor brought upon the table nor drank during the celebration* by any of the company; thus making a New-England celebration in Minnesota what it is in New-England itself. The supper was got up in splendid style, and the proprietors of the Winslow House, Messrs. Clement & Parker, received the warm commendations of all present.

The city is very gay—balls, parties, rides, &c., are constantly occurring.

The Legislature meet on the first Wednesday in January. As the members are nearly all of the same political stripe, everything is expected to move on harmoniously.

C.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Kanawha County—Salt Works—Gas Wells—Strange Phenomenon—Slaves—Fatal Rencontre with a Runaway, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Kanawha Salines, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1855.

Kanawha County is one of the largest and most populous counties in the Old Dominion. It derives its name from Kanawha River, that runs through it or along its borders for some forty or fifty miles. It is a clear, beautiful stream; rising away off in the southwestern part of the State, it winds its sinuous way through successive piles or ranges of mountains, now tumbling over precipitous rocks in beautiful cascades, now rolling gently along deep and sequestered vales, now creeping beneath overhanging cliffs that lift their fronts to the clouds, until entering the valley of the Kanawha, about one hundred miles from the Ohio, it pursues a more direct course, assumes a more river-like and dignified appearance, and invites the barge, flat-boat and steamer to seek a highway on its crystal waters. Thus from this immediate vicinity millions of bushels of coal and salt are annually borne away to Cincinnati and the other commercial emporiums of the West.

This is the seat of the great salt manufactories of Virginia. "Salt making" here, like Cotton in some parts of the South, and gold in California, absorbs almost every other enterprise, or pursuit of industry or art. Like monopoly of every species, it is a bane to the industry, energy and prosperity of the masses of the people. Of this fact or principle, in its application here at least, a mere glance at the state of affairs is amply sufficient to satisfy any one. This valley, varying in width from one to ten miles, for a distance of sixty or seventy, is immensely productive, and if properly cultivated would prove to be one of the most fertile regions the sun ever shown on. The face of the country, as you leave the valley, is excessively broken, rugged, mountainous, and except the narrow valleys, and for grazing purposes, the lands are unproductive and worth but little. The salt region embraces a range of country some ten miles in distance, immediately on the river. No well has yet been sunk a quarter of a mile from the river bank, and a majority of them are in the stream, or immediately on the water's edge. Within the limits as above described, the soil is wet, spongy, and unproductive. There are several what we term here burning springs, or gaseous emissions which readily ignite from the application of a match, and burn with great intensity. The soil is of a flexible, porous consistence, and no doubt these gaseous exhalations, or emissions rather, are going on imperceptibly all over the area of the salt region. This, as you may know, is chiefly sulphureted hydrogen gas, and is inimical to vegetation.

The water from which salt is manufactured is some of the furnaces is raised by means of this gas. Coming from a depth of 1,500 feet below the surface, rushing up with such impetuosity, it expels or forces out a larger volume of water than the best pumps in use here could do. On the arrival of this invisible, mysterious but powerful agent at the mouth of the well, it is carefully arrested and conveyed through hollowed logs to the furnaces. Sometimes the water which it propels obstructs its course, and an explosion or bursting of the pipe is the result. When it reaches the furnaces it enters a large oblong box, still in company with the water; the gas passes [illegible] of the box (the [illegible]) [illegible] which it serves [illegible] of flame, [illegible] lead off into the general [illegible].

How is this gas generated? [illegible] question for the natural philosopher [illegible]. It is similar to the gas that [illegible] every night. The latter we know is the product of [illegible] bituminous coal. We know that there are immense beds of this mineral in this region, but the gas here comes from a subterranean depth too far below the coal measures of this or any other latitude to be a sort of chemical effluence from this mineral.

A gentleman of some scientific pretensions, in company with his son, a young man, was passing through here several years ago; one of the gas wells being open, its noise attracted his attention, and perhaps the sulphurous odor greeted his sense of smelling. Suspecting what it was, he sent his son to make the experiment with a match. No sooner was the match lighted and applied, than the whole column of gas was suddenly transmuted into a vast and towering column of flame. The young man narrowly escaped with his life, while for days and nights and weeks, despite of all efforts to extinguish it, the conflagration continued. It rolled in waving, undulating clouds of fire toward Heaven. At night the heavens were lit up, and the sides of the surrounding mountains were in a blaze with the radiations from this brilliant specimen of natural pyrotechnics.

Negro slaves are mostly employed in the manufacture of salt here. Some four or five hundred are engaged in the business. They are treated, as a general thing, with humanity, and fed and clothed well. They are not satisfied, however, and being so near the State line and Abolition influences, hundreds have made their escape during the last ten years. Some few weeks since a couple of men attempted flight. One of them was arrested by a gentleman, who in self-defence unfortunately was compelled to kill the negro in the scuffle. The negro grasped the white man by the throat, and would have strangled him in a few moments, had not the latter drawn his knife and inflicted a fatal wound upon his antagonist. The ill-fated negro died in a few minutes.

Leno.

Papal Claims of Temporal Power.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. Chandler, or any other member of Congress, has, no doubt, a perfect right to tell us what he believes or holds on the subject of alleged claims of the Pope to *universal civil* power. He has a right, too, to expect that we shall receive his confession of faith or opinion as genuine and honest, and regard him as having made a clean breast of it, and vindicated his own loyalty as an American citizen to the fullest.

But nobody cares enough about what Mr. Chandler believes, to expect a speech from him on the floor of Congress on that subject, or read it when made.

What is cared about, is the question whether Popes have ever believed and acted otherwise?

I say—whether *any* Popes have *ever* believed or acted *otherwise?*—for it makes a vast difference, as to this question, how it is put. If Mr. Chandler could produce *ten* Popes (which he cannot—nor one) endorsing his confession, and there be *one* producible to the contrary, the thousand-year-old history of the Roman system establishes the fact that it is to be looked for, and acknowledged, in the claim of *the one*, and not in the disclaimer of *the ten*. The motto of that See is, and was, and always has been, "*Nulla retrorsum*,"—No back-tracks. Change you may find, and enough of it; but it is always in one direction. Progress may be interrupted by long intervals of embarrassment or discomfiture, and at such times strange movements to the right or left take place, for the purpose of outflanking an unwary adversary; but when the hour and the man arrive, be it after years or generations, there is "The Vicar" at his post, covering the very ground, and all of it, that Nicholas, or Gregory, or Innocent, or Boniface, ever occupied. Rome's march to power is that of the cat or tiger stealing to its prey,—crawling, wriggling, looking to this side and to that, blandly purring and gracefully whisking an ornamental tail, looking as who should say, "Beautiful, harmless creature that I am! How can your cruel heart suspect me?" Till the moment come for the fatal spring, the decisive snap, or the unrelaxing gripe.

The principles of the Roman System I give you, as stated by a man of consummate ability and equal honesty, the world-renowned Paul Sarpi, who perfectly knew what he was writing about when he made the statement, and published it to the world in the face of the bitterest opposition, (even to the extent of hired attempts at assassination) that Rome could muster. It is

1. That the Pope has all power, not only spiritual, but also temporal, over all the civil Governments of the world, which properly depend on him as regards political dominion, as subjects and vassals, receiving from him the tenure of Government, and the power of administration in their several States.

2. That he is temporal monarch in all the world, and that all temporal power comes from God through the medium of the Pope, and is therefore subdelegated from him, and subordinated to him, on which account there lies an appeal in temporal and civil causes to the Pope from every civil Government, however free and independent, on which account, also, the Pope can establish civil Governments and destroy them, and can also make war on civil powers, of whatever grade, when they are disobedient, in order to deprive them of their authority and dominion—in one word, that that Government only is legitimate which has the approval of the Pope, and that of which he disapproves is, on that account, no lawful Government.

3. That it is his province to prescribe laws to all Governments, and to annul those made by civil powers, when he sees occasion, and that he can issue his commands to civil Governments to repeal any of their laws of which he disapproves.

4. That he has jurisdiction in temporal causes between civil Governments, and has power to compel them to obey his judgments by resort to force and stress of arms, if he see occasion.

5. That in any vacancy of administration in a civil Government, he can exercise in its dominions any and all jurisdiction, by his own proper authority.

6. That he has the right to command (Roman) Catholic Governments to chastise by force of arms any Government that may show itself rebellious against him, in which case such Governments are bound to use their endeavors to cause the Pope to be obeyed, and ecclesiastics respected, by armed force.

7. That in case of a civil government transgressing its obligations to its subjects, the Pope has a right to interfere for its chastisement.

8. That the ultimate settlement of all disputes, not only ecclesiastical, but civil also, belongs to the Pope; and that no one can violate a Papal decision, even though the cause, both as to the question itself and as to the persons litigating, were merely temporal.

9. That in a cause merely temporal, both as regards the question and the person, it is necessary to obey the Pope, and not to reply, even should he decide unjustly.

10. That if the Pope issue his commands to a layman in a civil case, even unjustly, the layman is bound to obey; even if the Pope should command a layman to give up to him his own property, and on resistance should excommunicate him, the layman is bound to submit to the excommunication.

11. That civil governors are bound to obey the Pope in whatsoever he may command, even in temporal matters; and if they do not, he can chastise and punish them.

12. That in every cause the civil governor is bound to satisfy the Pope, without reference to the justice or injustice of his demand; and that if all the world should be of an opinion contrary to that of the Pope, he is bound to stand by what the Pope says; and if he should not follow the opinion of the Pope, it would not excuse him from sin, if even all the world should hold that opinion false.

13. "That if a civil Government should make a law infringing the liberty of its subjects, these have a right of recourse to the Pope, and the Pope has power to protect them: and the people of every nation ought to take pains to establish this doctrine, because it is for their advantage to have a Power that can [illegible] Governments, and [illegible] them by means of [illegible], or force of arms, and to protect the subjects, [illegible] as there is another final resort ('[illegible]') for the maintenance of the liberty of the people, and their defence from the tyranny of princes, except THE AUTHORITY OF THE POPE." (*Consulto del P. M. Paolo Sarpi.* Opere [illegible]. Tomo 339, pp. 331, 332.)

Here I stop, though there are many other propositions of equal enormity, because this last shows us how the whole bear directly upon us. Suppose that "Sam" gets the reins of Government in his hands, and some million or two of foreign-born residents, neither "native" nor citizens, but under the Government, and therefore its "subjects," find themselves aggrieved by a "twenty-one years' naturalization" law, or any other enactment of "Sam's" framing. Will not the "recourse to the Pope," in that case, be convenient? And is it not within the range of conceivable possibility that Pio Nono, not finding "censures" a sufficient means of protecting the aggrieved complainants, might use inducements to certain friends of his at Vienna, Paris, Madrid, and elsewhere, to do their duty according to Rule 6, and bring the mighty majority of sovereigns in these transatlantic parts to their senses by "force of arms!"

Extravagant as these positions sound in the ears of American Protestants, they are what were maintained as against one of the governments of Europe, (a Republic, too,) by Pope Paul the Fifth, and what he made that Republic submit, in the person of its ambassador, to receive absolution for opposing. They are what the whole order of Jesuits were then willing to go into banishment, (taking with them, in processional groups, the consecrated host, in token of leaving the country that expelled them in a God-deserted state,) for maintaining; and *what the members of that order now in Naples*, when questioned on the subject, *have very carefully avoided disavowing*, in the singular document, dated Nov. 21, which you published yesterday. They are the frank statement of principles which rooted themselves in the Churchly mind of Romano-Gotho-Francic Europe, between the fifth and tenth centuries, and grew into form in the spurious, but instantly adopted Decretals, and appeared to the upper air in the acts and attempts of Pope Nicolas the First, and, now sheathed in budding velvet, now half protruded to the light, now fully extended in noisome bloom, displaying themselves in a thousand instances, collected in the dictates of Hildebrand, demanding admiration from the world in the lordly decrees of Innocent, and exciting its hatred and contempt in the ill-timed and imbecile ravings of Boniface VIII.

Mr. Chandler may quote disavowals of these principles from England, and Hughes, and Kenrick, and still greater names, by dozens, or even hundreds. Do they bind the Pope? *Do they bind one of their Dioceses?*

Can Mr. Chandler produce one Papal Bull disavowing these principles? If he could, there is a shelter for them, made beforehand; for in his foreseeing sagacity their first propounder provided against the "ridiculous and abominable disgrace of suffering the ancient traditions received from the fathers, to be broken in upon," by the dictum that an "evil custom newly introduced is to be rejected and avoided with no less care than an abuse of long standing," (*Decreta Nic. I.* Tit. I. § 2—II. § 1.,) and there is no scruple about setting aside a Bull as issued," in the way of dispensation, in consideration of the age, or of the time, or of some grave necessity, when in her great discretion the Roman Church allows a thing without meaning to retract what has been already well settled as law."—(*Ibid*, Tit. IV., § 10.)

The assertion of the Temporal Power of the Pope, to its full extent, is a necessary part of his claim to the *Universal Vicariate of Christ*; and to the claim the Roman See is irrevocably committed, with an ever increasing steadiness and plenitude of assumption. Its very last act is a part of its onward progress in that course. In the Sixteenth Century it held a pretended General Council at arm's length. In the Nineteenth it feels itself strong enough to set its heel upon such a body, and spurn its decision in sheer contempt. Pius IX. declares the Blessed Virgin to have been conceived immaculate, and bids his subjects rejoice that now they know it, and *can believe it, as of the faith*. The Council of Basle had declared it four hundred and sixteen years before; and the Gallican Church has all along received its declaration. Even yet, she finds two votes to protest against the Papal assumption; and that, after Pius VII. in compact with his brother despot, Napoleon, had razed her from her foundation, and reconstructed her, in ultramontane style, on ultramontane principles.

If your readers want to known what temporal power the Pope really claims, and not what Mr. Chandler thinks about his claim, let them consult a work of more than 600 pages printed at Cologne in 1684, "*cum permissu Superiorum et Approbatione*," (that is more than Mr. C. can ever get for his speech,) by the title: "The authority of the Apostolic See vindicated in behalf of Saint Gregory the Seventh Pope," by Father Francis D'Enghien, of the order of Preaching Friars, (Dominicans,) and Professor of Theology in the University of Louvain." They will there find the authority of Popes over Civil Governments, claimed, maintained, exemplified, and justified by hosts of authorities, great with Romanists both for name and place, from Pope Zachary the First, down to "Francis Silvius, the Phœnix of his Age," and doctor of Louvain; and what they get, they will have with the certificate of the "Head Commissary and Vicar General of the Inquisition for both Germanies," that it is sound and true Roman doctrine; not the dreams of a politician, about what *might be* and *ought to be*, according to his notions.

VERAX.

The American Fur Company—Our Correspondent's Reason for Slavery in Kansas—What our Missouri Brethren Amicably Propose—Prospects Senatorial, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 12, 1855.

I have just received a letter from Colonel Alfred Vaughan—a letter dated at Fort Pierre, the central trading post of the American Fur Company. He is the Indian Agent for the Upper Missouri, and a very sensible man. This letter was brought to the frontier by a messenger, who made the journey chiefly on foot. The Colonel thinks the trade this season will not be as profitable as usual. The Indians have not been as industrious in taking skins as formerly. The approach of the white settlements has created among them much alarm, and they are alternately swayed by various counsels. Nor are they as friendly and confidential as they have been. They are haunted by vague apprehensions of danger in the future. As yet they are tolerably peaceful, but mistrustful and suspicious.

From New-Mexico and Utah we have no late news. From Kansas and Nebraska, the news is that a large emigration is expected early in the Spring. Kansas will undoubtedly be a slave community. It will be declared such as soon as the Legislature is assembled. This result is attributable to Abolition excitement. Had things been left to their natural course, free labor would have preponderated. The Emigration Societies of the North have created apprehensions on our border which have resulted in a determined purpose to exclude those sent here under their auspices,—not by force, but by a steady refusal to have any social or business intercourse with them. This the borderers can do and will do. They have organized to effect the object, and can command at any moment any amount of capital needed, and, if necessary, any amount of physical force.

Our Legislature has, in joint session, had a large number of ballots for a Senator to fill Gen. Atchison's place, but to no purpose. The chances at present are that there will be no change. Two things are certain: The Whigs will not support a Benton man, and the Democrats will not support either a Whig or a Benton man. Enough of the Whigs may possibly vote for Atchison to elect him. On the other hand, enough of the Benton men may vote for a Whig to elect him and defeat Atchison. But the signs at present are that neither of these results will be effected.

We have no purely local news. The weather is as mild to-day as is usual on the 1st of May.

Yours, L.

Letter of Commodore Perry in Regard to Safety on Steamers at Sea.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

U. S. M. Steamship Baltic, at Sea, Jan. 3, 1855.

My Dear Sir: A copy of your printed circular, bearing date the 1st ult., has been placed in my hands, and as it is possible that my acquaintance with the construction and equipment of Ocean Steamers, and more particularly those of the Navy, may enable me to offer some useful suggestions upon the points referred to in that communication, and being now a passenger in a sister ship of the unfortunate *Arctic*, I may venture the more confidently to express my opinions upon the subject, basing my remarks upon the character and qualities of this ship, and assuming that the *Atlantic* and *Pacific* are in all respects her equal.

I may premise then by saying that with respect to perfection of vessel and engines, and the attention and skill with which both are managed, the excellence of the arrangements for the convenience and comfort of the passengers, nothing more could reasonably be desired; and it only remains to inquire whether any further precautionary measures may be adopted to give greater security to the lives of the passengers and crew. To this question I remark that, in my opinion, further means can and *ought to be resorted to*.

As to the route to be taken in the respective passages across the Atlantic, it may safely be presumed that as the commanders of these vessels are alike distinguished for their nautical skill and experience, they should be considered the best judges upon this point; though many might be inclined to prefer, as a general rule, the [illegible] south of the Virgin Rocks.

It may be asked what are the additional precautions to be recommended. I reply, that irrespective of one of the leading objects which have hitherto influenced the Directors, both of the American and English lines of mail steamers plying between New-York and Liverpool, (*a most active rivalry of speed*,) I would suggest a uniform system of a *safe maximum pressure of steam*, to be graduated downward at the discretion of the Commanders. By such a rule an immense saving of fuel would be gained, and the overworking of the vessel and engines prevented; nor would the passages be generally lengthened more than twelve, or at most twenty-four hours—in some instances they would not be at all prolonged—while in every case they would be accomplished with greater certainty and comparative safety. Therefore, let the rivalry hereafter consist in transporting passengers with all reasonable speed, but with entire safety and comfort, the unavoidable casualties of the sea of course excepted.

Each ship should have more large boats, as many in truth as can be carried outside, ready for lowering, and in those parts from whence they could be conveniently launched.

Francis' Metallic Life Boats are decidedly to be preferred.

An organization should be established, which would bring into useful employment in times of danger every individual in the ship, passengers as well as those composing the crew. This organization should embrace a perfect system of equipping, manning, provisioning and lowering or launching the boats, and of assigning to each one a station in all cases of running on shore, of serious collision, and especially in the event of fire at sea, a catastrophe equally to be dreaded, and always to be guarded against by every possible care and precaution. Your early knowledge of naval life will inform you how easily and simply such arrangements can be perfected.

In addition to the services of as many boats as can be conveniently carried, which in passenger ships of every description are rarely if ever capable of accommodating all who may embark in these vessels, and hence the usual rush of all to this inadequate resort—it has been suggested by a fellow-passenger, Mr. Henry Evans, of New-Bedford, that the saloon or promenade deck of this and other ships might be so altered, and in new ships constructed, to be made available as rafts for carrying great numbers of people.

I concur fully with Mr. Evans in the practicability of his plan, and have suggested some [illegible] to give additional strength and buoyancy to the rafts without inconveniencing the deck.

From my knowledge of the character and enterprising spirit of Mr. Collins and his associate Directors, I feel well assured that everything will be cheerfully done to satisfy the reasonable wishes of the community; indeed, there is no one more competent than Mr. Collins himself to decide upon measures tending to the greatest safety of the ships under his management; and I should not now put forth any suggestions of my own, did I not suppose they would be kindly received.

The foregoing remarks will in all respects apply, and with greater force, to all ships employed in carrying large numbers of passengers.

I am, my dear Sir, with great regard,
Your friend and ob't serv't,
M. C. Perry.

Thomas B. Curtis, Esq., Boston.

NOTES.

There should be in each vessel, carrying passengers, two printed station bills, one for occasions of fire, and the other to be put in operation in case of disasters, when it may become necessary to take to the boats.

These should be printed in blank, and contain as many numbers as there would probably be souls on board, say from 1 to 400, to be filled up anew at the commencement of each passage.

First, the officers and crew should have their stations assigned to them, which should only be changed by changes in the crew, growing out of discharges, new enlistments, &c. The remaining numbers should be filled, as far as practicable, by inserting the names of passengers.

To each number, or series of numbers, certain specific duties are to be assigned; and to make those duties falling upon passengers more appropriate to their habits and calling, they should themselves be allowed to select their own numbers, to be arranged on the first day of the passage, and it should be the duty of each person immediately to make himself acquainted with the duties and responsibilities which he has thus assumed.

The nautical portion of the crew of the *Baltic* consists exclusively of Purser and Surgeon, of one Captain, six Mates, four Quartermasters, twenty Seamen, and two Boys. The remainder of her complement is made up of those composing the departments of the Engineer and Steward.

She ought not to carry less than ten large boats, six of which at the davits. Hence it is plain that to man all these boats the services of men from these two departments, as also the more active of the passengers, would be required. Thus, the latter would be employed in aiding to save themselves and the women and children, and hence the expediency of a previous understanding of their respective stations.

Supposing that this ship should have ten boats. These would safely carry 300 persons, with 10 days' provision of bread and water, oars, mast, sails, &c. On some of the passages of the *Baltic* she has had on board as many as 350 persons; it is evident, therefore, that no large a number could not be accommodated in the boats, but those excluded might find ample and equal safety on the proposed rafts.

Now let us speak of the requisite equipment of the boats, and in what manner they are to be provisioned.

Each boat should be numbered, and provided with the following enumerated articles:

Rudders, oars, boat-hooks, double painters, (one long,) mast, yard and sail, two buckets, two lanterns with a supply of candles and matches, one compass, a quadrant, and a brief epitome containing the simplest rules and tables for obtaining the latitude by altitudes of the sun and north star; a small canvas bag containing hatchet, hammer and nails, a yard of canvas, ten fathoms of rattlin stuff, palm and needles, some twine and spun yarn, two pliable tarpaulins, as also a piece of white muslin for a signal.

It would probably be better than no other food than bread and water be put in the boats. All the bread, and at least half the water, to be contained in air and water-tight tin cases: those for water holding each a gallon, and for bread one pound—the biscuit to be made of a size to suit the diameter of the cases. These cases, together with the quadrant, compass, lantern and candles, and canvas bag with its contents, might be conveniently kept, at all times, at sea, in the air boxes at the after, or both ends of the boat—these boxes being fitted with a water-tight screw plate at the top, about eight inches in diameter, and made in a similar manner to the magazine tanks used in the navy. The remainder of the water might be carried in eight-gallon kegs or breakers—the most convenient size for stowing under the thwarts.

For each person there should be provided five pounds of biscuit in tin cases, and two gallons of water. These quantities, if properly husbanded and regularly served, would sustain life, without any very extraordinary suffering, for ten days or more.

The arrangements for those resorting to the rafts should be made in similar manner.

Cost of providing the above-mentioned supplies for ten boats and three hundred persons:

40 breakers at [illegible]	[illegible]
10 compasses at [illegible]	[illegible]
10 quadrants at [illegible]	[illegible]
10 epitomes at [illegible]	[illegible]
1500 lbs. biscuits, at 5 cents, and cases [illegible]	[illegible]
Water, cases, and other small articles [illegible]	[illegible]
Total cost	[illegible]

FROM CUBA.

[illegible]—Prospects—[illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 8, 1855.

We have had nothing of remarkable interest [illegible] since my last [illegible] by the *Washington*. The [illegible] State prisoners were transported to the [illegible] the 30th Dec. of the past year, the Government having received intimation that a project was in agitation for their escape. Mr. FELIX [illegible] interview with the American Consul [illegible] Mr. ESTRAMPES with his friends, as the Government do not recognize his being a citizen of the United States, I presume.

They have not yet been arraigned before the military commission in public, but have been confronted with the denouncer, HERNANDEZ, who [illegible] declarations against them,—which are admitted to be true by ESTRAMPES, for himself, [illegible] to regards Mr. FELIX.

The steamer *Princeton*, ENGLE, Commander, left [illegible] 3d inst., and we hear of her being at anchor in the harbor of Key West on the 4th inst., all well.

The reports of the [illegible] as to our exports from this city for the year 1854 show an increase over 1853. The imports have been also heavier than the previous, although the aggregates have not been given, and the whole revenue increased nearly a million and a half, without much actual benefit to the community, making it by their consumption. The courts of the land were opened for their year's labor on the 2d inst., with an address from the Chief Justice (Regent) of recent appointment, giving the past history of the proceedings of the tribunals, the number of cases tried and concluded, both civil and criminal, making of both 6,780 causes for the whole island—of which remaining pending at the close of the year's session, 396 criminal and 447 civil suits. The paper which will be found in your files of the 4th gives a very fair showing of the subject, but avoids analysis touching the community and its relations to the subject, that would have rendered it much more interesting; although it might have verified or controverted the declaration that has been made, that the per centage of crime is larger in Catholic than Protestant communities.

The 6th we had the usual celebration of "King's day," done by the colored population, who claim royal privilege for disposition of all the time between the morning and night; the scenes of which have been often written of, but never described.

There was no indication of hard times in the display, among our laboring community; and the gifts bestowed upon the crowds did not show much pressure on the part of their masters or employers. A very different state of affairs from what seemed to be weighing upon the pockets of wealth and industry at the North at this time.

The shipments of lumber, box shooks, &c., from the United States, that have reached our market during the Holidays, have been very large, and serious reductions will have to be submitted to, in order to effect sales—which will result in heavy losses to Eastern shippers.

The steamer *Empire City*, from New-York, arrived this morning, and will not proceed to New-Orleans until to-morrow, as the *Falcon*, from Aspinwall, has not arrived.

The mail steamer from Cadiz reached port last night. Her news had been previously received by way of the United States.

We have no political excitements, and remain in the enjoyment of good health, &c.

Freights for the United States are dull; for European ports not in much demand yet, and freights for molasses best paying for Cork and a market. Exchange on New-York and Northern cities 2¼ to 3 prem.; London 12½ to 13½ prem.; New-Orleans, short sight, 5 to 6 ⅌ cent. prem.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1855.

The weather is such that it would seem that scarcely anything propelled by steam or air could out-live the tempest, which has been breathing upon us from northeast to southeast for the last three days. The British steamer *Tweed* arrived last evening late, from Tampico and Vera Cruz and reports having passed the *Falcon* early yesterday morning, evidently working heavily, without much headway, but saw no signal of distress. She will probably be off the port this morning, and soon in if she has outrode the tornado gusts and sea that has been rolling in upon us through the last night.

The Mexican news, as far as I can gather from the passengers, gives no new features of that ill-fated and wretchedly-overruled country. The fruits of the victories over the miserable Yucatan Indians by the Lieutenant sent by SANTA ANNA to capture a given quantity for this market, begin to arrive. Forty of those traded for by the Bavarian Consul at the Havana, Mr. TITO VECINO, arrived in the Mexican schooner *Maria Jacinta*, consigned to M. [illegible]. The subjects of SANTA ANNA's [illegible] warfare have been already delivered to their owners. For this lot and "the imperial privilege" of his Serene Highness to VECINO, the sum of $20,000 was paid; and for the future a stipulated price per head is to be paid, as they are delivered, by remittances from a highly reputed house here.

We look for the *Philadelphia* early this morning from New-Orleans, but I should not be surprised if we should not see her for several days—but we hope that no worse may befall her. The schooner *Maison*, belonging to New-York, was wrecked on the 29th of December at the entrance of the Bay of Bahia Honda—no lives lost. The master, JOHN WHITE, Mr. WILLIAMS, mate, and one sailor, were on the 31st ult. remaining on shore near their vessel, and two of the crew, dispatched to look for assistance, arrived at Havana the 6th inst., having encountered an American bark, *Little Lizzie*, at the Cabanas bay, by which they were brought to Havana. The schooner was from Jamaica, bound to New-York, and had an assorted cargo—coffee, hides, pepper, logwood and copper ore—of which nothing will be saved.

By the *Empire City*—arrived yesterday—I received two latest issues of the TIMES, being much more fortunate than some of my friends, who were complaining bitterly of New-Year's negligence in Gotham of those far off, who want light and sweet wa'ers from the fountain source.

I have no changes to note in anything of our commercial [illegible] since my last—while the hurry of business has not yet entirely been resumed from holiday indolence.

There seems to be no pecuniary pressure with our business community, and we have no suffering poor, *because they are taken care of*, and cannot get beyond the reach of our providence.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 12, 1855.

From the delay of the *Philadelphia*, my packages were of necessity transmitted *via* Charleston per steamer *Isabel*.

I learn from Spanish official sources that the British Consul has protested against the recent introduction of Yucatan Indians for labor on Cuba plantations, as the business assumes all the most pernicious features of the African Slave-trade, without any check whatever upon the licentiousness and cupidity of the dealers to secure the future freedom of the subject. Forty—received by a Mexican schooner called the *Maria Jacinta*—were contracted for with SANTA ANNA, at the city of Mexico, by TITO VECINO, Bavarian Consul here, and $20,000 advanced to seal the contract—which makes obligation *ad libitum* as to numbers, and at $25 per head for all that may be landed at Havana. The funds are advanced by a Spanish house, GOICOURIA & Co., and they have the sale of the cargoes on arrival, for which they have already made conditional contracts. After the contract was arranged with SANTA ANNA, the Yucatan Indian wars were [illegible] by sending down Lieut. Colonel and [illegible] soldiers, to catch, buy, cheat, and call into bondage all that he could lay his hands upon. No resistance was made by these unarmed people; but objections were evident, and as soon as they were [illegible] the offenders were banished, so that others dared not even to make remonstrance. I am also informed that General CONCHA will give the subject thorough investigation, so that this guilt of Yucatan may possibly be lopped off.

The steamer *Falcon* sent yet in from Aspinwall, [illegible] the 6th. The *Philadelphia* arrived out on the 10th, having had bad weather from leaving the Balize; head winds, and almost at the strength of a gale all the time. She damaged her rudder, and will be detained a day or two for necessary repairs. The steamship *Empire City* will sail for New-Orleans early to-day, unless the *Falcon* should appear.

Please find covered a market report, of importance this moment, for many interests at the North and East.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 11, 1855.

SUGARS—The remnant of old crop is mostly in second hands and not offered for sale; a few lots were disposed of at ¼ to ½ R. below our quotations. Supplies of new crop arrive slowly; they are bought for Spain, as usual at this season of the year, at high prices. Transactions are trifling, as no one estate has yet sent forward any large parcels and such sales as are made are in petty lots. The stock in the city and the Regla warehouses is estimated to be now about 34,000 boxes, against 38,000 in 1854, and 10,000 in 1853, same periods.

Comparative table of Exports of Sugar from Havana and Matanzas from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

	United States.	Great Britain.	Total Exports.
1850	261,281	99,307	1,042,534
1851	345,425	64,115	1,237,801
1852	281,881	94,984	1,017,480
1853	344,668	65,065	1,073,418
1854	358,736	106,676	1,343,454

COFFEE—Has not met with much demand.
CIGARS—Are in demand without change in prices.
TOBACCO—Has been dull during the fortnight.
FREIGHTS—No improvement has taken place; on the contrary, there is a heavy accumulation of tonnage.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The Longshoremen.

The Longshoremen are in trouble. Their work is harder and their pay poorer than that of any other class of working men in the community. Their work is always unsteady, and just at this season but few of them average more than three days' labor in the week. Their rate of pay since March last has been $1 75 per day, but at a recent meeting of the shipping merchants it was determined to reduce their pay to $1 50 per day. The merchants plead the general depression in business and the low rates of freight for such action. The Longshoremen generally, though informally, demurred to the reduction, and many of them refused to work at the reduced scale. Their places, however, were filled by new hands and negroes.

On Wednesday evening last a very large meeting of the "Longshoremen's United Benevolent Society" was held in Warren Hall, corner of Warren and Oliver-streets, to take action on the differences between them and the merchants. The President of the Society, Mr. JOHN H. WILLIAMS, reviewed and explained the whole affair, and argued long and strenuously in favor of a compromise with the merchants. He thought the merchants would not determine on the reduction unless they believed it necessary. It was hard, to be sure, for men who did not average more than $6 per week to have a reduction of their earnings, but it would be highly impolitic to oppose the action of the merchants in toto. The Society should manifest a spirit of conciliation, that the merchants might see that the Longshoremen were susceptible of a calm discussion of the matter in which two parties were interested—the employers and the employed. He hoped steps would be taken to effect a compromise.

Mr. JAMES KELLY acquiesced, in the main, with the sentiments of the President, and moved the appointment of a Committee to wait on and arrange with the shipping merchants for a reduction of one shilling per day instead of two, as adopted by the merchants. His motion gave rise to some discussion; the question was finally put and lost. The matter was then postponed, for final action at a general meeting, to be held in Tammany Hall.

This business having been disposed of, the President called the attention of the Society to a statement in an evening paper, wherein the Longshoremen were accused of riotous conduct; that they had waylaid and beat certain parties who were working along shore for $1 50 per day. The rules of the Society, he said, as were well understood by its members, strictly forbade any lawless interference with those who persisted in working below the established rates. So far as he himself was aware —and he have made inquiries into the matter—he knew of not one member of the Society who had acted in a disorderly manner. If any had so acted, however, he hoped they would be reported, that they might be expelled from an organization whose rules they had so flagrantly violated, and which they were endeavoring to bring into disrepute.

The regular financial business of the Society was then transacted, after which the meeting adjourned to meet per agreement.

THE USURY LAW.

Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday at the Merchants' Bank to receive the report of the Committee appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature upon the subject of the Usury Laws. PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., presided.

The Committee, consisting of Caleb Barstow, James Depeyster Ogden, George Curtis, Robert Kelly, and Henry K. Bogart, reported the following memorial and proposed act:

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York, in Senate and Assembly convened:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of the State of New-York, respectfully represents,

That the present laws of this State, regulating the rate of interest, are undoubtedly the most severe of any Usury Laws in the commercial world. That this severity has utterly failed of producing the end for which it was intended, or any other useful end; all experience having shown that any increased restriction, or attempted restriction, has never failed to enhance the price for the use of money, during the existence of any money pressure, to which all commercial communities are occasionally liable.

That in addition to this increase in the rates of interest, the provisions of our present Usury Laws lead to circuitous and discreditable subterfuges and stratagems to evade them.

And these evasions are attempted by persons unmindful of the fact, that inasmuch as both parties can be made to testify in an action under this law, they cannot evade the penalty without a false oath, provided a prosecutor does his duty. All this has a demoralizing tendency, and can only result in evil.

Your memorialists therefore humbly pray that all the Usury Laws of this State may be abolished, retaining only a fair maximum rate to govern in the absence of a contract between borrower and lender, also a fair rate to accrue on a judgment in law, after its rendition.

Your memorialists would, at this point, respectfully suggest that this freedom can be extended to our Banks with great benefit to our business community.

Those institutions, blended as they are with all the leading interests of society, are preeminently serviceable in the encouragement of credit and in the promotion of all the useful enterprises of the day. They are managed by men whose interest, as a general rule, must of necessity harmonize with the pecuniary interests of the community at large.

Even those who have favored restrictive Usury laws admit that "Banks are subjected to expenses and risks peculiar to that business." "They are required to have a specie basis, and to conform to rigid requisitions of law in a way deemed necessary for the protection of the currency and for the protection of the commercial interests of the people." Hence they argue that, in any relaxation granted, Banks ought not to be excluded.

Loans secured by mortgages of real estate should also, in the opinion of your memorialists, be allowed to enjoy the benefit of the wholesome competition among lenders that would immediately ensue from the relaxation now sought for.

Your memorialists, in conclusion most respectfully advance the opinion that, no matter whether money be called a commodity or not a commodity, parties owning it should be as entirely free from legal restraint in paying it away, or receiving it, for the use of other money, as they are in parting with it or receiving it for any other service, or for any commodity or gratuity whatever.

Thus entertaining the full opinion that our Usury Laws as they now stand, have disappointed all hopes of their useful operation, your memorialists would humbly pray that a law may be enacted like the one herewith submitted.

PROPOSED ACT.

An Act regulating the Rate of Interest on the Loan or Forbearance of Money.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. No grant, transfer, bond, note, bill of exchange, contract [illegible], loan, or forbearance of any money, goods or things in action, shall be void [illegible] pay or allow such rate of interest as the parties may [illegible].

SEC. 2. In all cases where the rate of interest is not specified, the interest shall continue to be at the rate of seven dollars upon one hundred dollars for one year, and after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time.

SEC. 3. No greater rate of interest than is specified in the second section of this act shall be charged on any judgment after the date of the rendition thereof, entered in any of the courts of this State, although such judgment may have been founded upon a writing stipulating a higher rate of interest.

SEC. 4. So much of title third, chapter fourth, and part second of the Revised Statutes, and so much of the laws of 1837, chapter 430, as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Chamber then adjourned.

MAYOR'S BLACK BOOK.

Complaints.

Of Johanna Aagan, for ill treatment on the part of her father.

That the streets in the vicinity of the First-avenue and Third-street are in a filthy and unhealthy condition.

Wm. C. Thompson, No. 147 Mott-street, charges Mr. WATSON, residing at No. 149, with receiving stinking meat, and boiling it, causing thereby such an offensive odor as to sicken persons residing in that locality.

That ashes, coal, and six coal carts, constantly obstruct the street in front of No. 71 Sixteenth-street.

Chas. E. Harvey, No. 60 East Thirty-fifth-street, complains that a nuisance has been tolerated for a long time, in the shape of two hog-pens, in Thirty-fourth-street, east of Fourth-avenue, which should be abated.

That the Ninth-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-third-streets, has not been cleaned for three months past.

That the sidewalk, opposite No. 159 Houston-street, is encumbered with boxes and barrels of all kinds, rendering the street impassable.

That the lamps on Fifty-seventh-street are not regularly lighted, and most of them are not lighted at all.

That Greene-street is in a very filthy condition, the ashes and garbage not having been removed for several months.

That a junk-shop in Seventh-avenue is in the habit of receiving stolen goods and encouraging crime.

That lot No. 412 Ninth-avenue is used as a public privy, to the great annoyance of the residents of that neighborhood.

That the heaps of ashes and dirt in front of Nos. 234 and 236 Forty-first-street is a great nuisance.

A resident of Bedford-street complains grievously of the condition of that thoroughfare, from Hammersley to Downing. The existence of such a being as the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, (he says,) is a matter of tradition only among the people of that neighborhood, and they are ready to hold a jubilee on the appearance of the first scavenger.

A resident of James-street, complains that said street, from Madison to the East River, is in a very filthy state. The offal, ashes, garbage and mud have been allowed to hold undisturbed possession of the thoroughfare for several months past.

The Tars Backing up Mayor Wood.

The following resolutions were yesterday presented by Capt. TRACY to Mayor WOOD, who received them with thanks, assuring the Committee that he should persevere in his efforts until every ordinance of the City was properly executed:

SAILORS' HOME, No. 190 Cherry-street, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1855.

To Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York:

At a meeting of the "New-York Marine Temperance Society," held at the Sailors' Home, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, We have noticed with feelings of pride and pleasure the remarkable order of our City during the last two Sundays, and knowing the same to have been caused by the Mayor's enforcing the heretofore neglected laws to keep closed places for the sale of intoxicating drinks; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to Hon. FERNANDO WOOD our heartfelt thanks for his fearless determination to enforce the ordinances of the City.

Resolved, That in his endeavors so to do he merits the active cooperation of all good citizens.

And be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of the New-York Marine Temperance Society, and other seamen here assembled, do pledge to the Mayor our whole influence, and bid him God speed in his work of Reform.

Voted, That those present endorse the above resolutions by signing their names.

Voted, That Capt. D. Tracy, L. P. Hubbard and E. H. Chisole be appointed a Committee to present the same to the Mayor.

SIGNED—Wm. Smith, Jno. Stewart, Jno. Morely, Arthur Williams, Alex. Stephenson, Wm. Allen, Chas. Hermann, Chas. Rabe, Jno. G. Peterson, Mary P. O'Brien, Jane Waddington, Margaret Ayres, Isaac Delaney, Sarah May, Sarah Dennis, John Griggs, Ed. R. Jones, Wm. F. Wilder, Jas. Ryan, Jno. Price, L. P. Hubbard, E. H. Chisole, Sam'l Adamson, Ed. Gaze, Sam'l Green, Jas. R. Armstrong, Ed. Haskins, Simeon Burdett, F. L. Pittman, Nicholas Dunn, Rev. Chas. J. Jones, A. E. Golden, Henry Krymborg, S. A. Baker, Thos. Bolton, Chas. Booth, Wm. Thorgadie, M. Sullivan, F. Neffield, Jno. Hayes, Ed. Thomas, Nathan Townsend, Chas. Stevenson, Andrew Jansen, A. A. Clough, Geo. A. May, Geo. O'Brien, Geo. Calstens, S. Gadson, J. F. Butler, Jno. E. Sanderfield, Jno. Stanwick, Obed Norcross, Jno. Barrett, S. H. Howell, Daniel Carson, Mrs. F. Tracy, J. M. L. Dennis, J. H. Howell, Nancy Stewart, Jane McFalls, Alice Moore, Wm. J. Wild, George Braxie, Richard Lawson, Thomas Davis, G. N. Fairchild, E. H. English, Stephen Pearsall, Chas. A. Smith, C. T. Lemwig, J. H. Dickinson, Daniel Dingall, Thomas Brennan, Vincent Silva, J. P. Nicholson, Emma W. Jones, Maria R. Wilder, M. M. Reed, W. R. Cottle, Peter Mitchell, Chas. Carroll, P. McGinnis, James Bowen, H. Edwards, Sam'l Snowe, C. Constantine, Benj. Wood, R. T. Jones, M. Coane, S. Larkin, Jno. Lawrence, Wm. Stanton, Frederick Wickers, M. Coleman, M. Keating, M. C. Brien, James White, D. W. Morris, Daniel Tracy. Total, 100. [True Copy.] DANIEL TRACY, President.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

The National Poultry Show.

This interesting exhibition is drawing to a close. It has far exceeded the one of last year, both in numbers and rarity of species. We hope the judges will do their duty, and award the premiums according to the programme, without fear or favor. We have understood that on this account there was considerable dissatisfaction last year, and it would be a pity, for the sake of favor, to mar the advantages of so valuable a society. In the present exhibition there are a vast number of coops of beautiful fowls, from gentlemen who are mere amateur breeders, but who spare no trouble or expense to exhibit the purest breeds. The small Bantams seem to be great favorites; they have been sold from $25 to $35 the two. Mr. KIMMEY, of Albany County, exhibits some of diminutive size, but of exquisite beauty. His show of Shanghais, Dorkings, spotted Polands, Bremen geese, &c., &c., merits great praise. They are not excelled in the exhibition.

Mr. SHERMAN SMITH, of Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., has 27 coops, containing Shanghais of almost every kind and of monstrous size. Also, Wild Turkeys, domesticated Spanish game fowls, with African and Bremen Geese, Cayuga Black and Chinese Ducks.

Mr. WYATT of Jersey City exhibits a pair of Black Polands of the pure breed; the stock imported from Poland by the celebrated Col. BERKELY. They are of a brilliant shining black, with white crests. This breed when pure is very rare. Mr. ROBERT DIXON of Jersey City, a pair of the same, six months old. A pair of black Swans attract great attention. The beautiful Mandarin Ducks are also an object of great curiosity, the plumage of the male being very beautiful.

The exhibition will close on Saturday.

Dr. Adams' Church—Renting of Pews.

The residue of the unsold pews of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church were offered for sale on Wednesday evening. But few premiums were offered in advance of the per centage on the valuation, and these were merely nominal. A large number were taken at the fixed rent. The remainder will be disposed of at private purchase, or let upon application.

Twelfth Regiment Ball.

The Ball of the 12th Regiment, to be given in Niblo's Theatre and Saloons, will be one of the most splendid affairs of the season. The theatre will be devoted to cotillions, while the saloon will be appropriated to lovers of the waltz and fancy dances, with music by DODWORTH's double band.

MR. ANDREW FOSTER'S LECTURES ON RUSSIA.—The first of the course will be delivered this evening at Clinton Hall, Astor place, and discusses the character and influence of PETER THE GREAT. This is the true starting point of a series of lectures intended to embody a strictly American view of Russia. Mr. FOSTER's reputation as a writer is a guarantee that the subject will be ably treated.

CHESS.

Game at the New-York Club.

The following was the fourth game in a Match between two strong players of the New-York Chess Club:

White, (Mr. L.)	Black, (Mr. P.)
1. p to K 4.	p to K 4.
2. K kt to K B 3.	Q kt to Q B 3.
3. K B to Q B 4.	K B to Q B 4.
4. p to Q B 3.	K kt to K B 3.
5. p to Q 4.	p takes p.
6. p to K 5.	p to Q 4.
7. K B to Q kt 5.	K kt to K 5.
8. p takes p.	B to Q kt 3.
9. Castles.	Castles.
10. [illegible]	p to K B 3.
11. B takes Q kt.	p takes B.
12. [illegible]	p to K B 4.
13. Q to her B sq.	p to K B 5.
14. B takes p.	Q to K B sq.
15. Q to Q B 4.	[illegible]
16. K R to K sq.	p to Q B 4.
17. [illegible]	[illegible]
18. Q to Q B 2.	R takes B.
19. [illegible]	K to R.
20. Q takes K B p (ch.)	K to his sq.
21. Q takes kt. p (ch.)	Q to K 2.
22. Q to K kt. 8 (ch.)	[illegible]
23. [illegible]	[illegible]
24. [illegible]	[illegible]
25. [illegible]	[illegible]
26. [illegible]	[illegible]
27. [illegible]	[illegible]
28. [illegible]	[illegible]
29. [illegible]	[illegible]
30. [illegible]	[illegible]
31. K to R.	[illegible]
32. [illegible]	[illegible]
33. K r to K kt. 4.	p to Q B 3.
34. p to K r 4.	r to Q kt. 5.
35. [illegible]	[illegible]
36. [illegible]	[illegible]
37. [illegible]	[illegible]
38. [illegible]	[illegible]
39. [illegible]	[illegible]
40. [illegible]	[illegible]
41. [illegible]	[illegible]
42. [illegible]	[illegible]
43. K to r 2.	R takes p.
44. [illegible]	p Queens.
45. r takes Q.	B takes r.

L. (*Black*) announced "mate" in 14 moves.

SHIPWRECKS.

Loss of the Ship Tingqua—Cargo Valued at $350,000.

In yesterday's paper, we reported the total loss of the ship *Tingqua*, off Cape Hatteras. Further particulars have since been obtained.

The *Tingqua* was less than two years old, and vessel and cargo were insured principally in this City. She was a fine ship, built in New-Hampshire, by GEO. RAYNES—was 668 tons register, and valued at $45,000. The cargo, which was a very valuable one, together with the vessel and freight, was worth $350,000, principally insured in Wall-street. She was owned by and consigned to OLIPHANT & SONS, of South-street.

The *Tingqua* sailed from Shanghai September 15, passed Angier October 27; continued on the voyage, making and reducing sail as the occasion required, but without any remarkable occurrence transpiring. On the 11th inst., at noon, had an observation, which showed our position to be lat. 32° 40', lon. 75° W., which would bring the ship 150 miles S., and 30 miles E. of Hatteras Shoal. For six days prior to the 11th, had strong N. E. winds, which prevented us from getting as much of an offing as was desired, and were driven as above. On that day wind light from the southward, and course up to the time of observation was N. N. W. At noon kept her N., and continued this course until 4 P. M.; then gradually shifting around to westward, with rain and thick weather, accompanied by thunder and lightning, there being every appearance of a N. W. gale at the time; lowered the thermometer every half hour, in anticipation of striking the Gulf Stream, but noticed no variation until 6 P. M., when the thermometer suddenly showed a difference of 5°, having been 65° previous, and then exhibiting 70°, by which we knew we were in the Gulf Stream; at 9 P. M. the wind blew strong from N. W., and although close hauled, we could not keep closer than N. N. E., and so continued until 4 A. M., when the wind canted more to westward and allowed the ship to come up N. ½ E., which course we kept until 10 A. M., after which time the wind canted somewhat more, and altered the course to N., this course, allowing for a 2½ knot current in the Gulf Stream, running N. E. would have carried us by our calculation at least 50 miles to the eastward of the meridian of Hatteras, with the current still setting off; at 10 A. M. a dense fog came on, rendering it impossible to see the length of the ship; at 11:30, fog lighted up for a moment and the lookout made a sail, which was reported to be a square rigged vessel, to windward, heading the same course; by this, the opinion entertained as to the position of the ship, was confirmed; at 10:30 A. M., without any warning or any breakers being heard or perceived, the vessel suddenly struck the bottom under the stern, very heavily, unshipping the rudder, and evidently injuring her seriously; put her sails all aback and sounded the pumps, found three feet water in the hold, the false keel floating alongside in several pieces; the ship continuing to strike very heavily; got an anchor ready for running out and commenced firing guns, to attract the attention of any vessel passing or in the neighborhood; at 2 o'clock the fog again lifted, when we found the vessel before seen to be a schooner now lying about a mile to eastward of us; as soon as she made our signal of distress she endeavored to work up to us; sent a boat on board of her and found her to be the *C. C. Stratton* of Philadelphia, the mate of which came on board and advised us to leave the ship at once, as she was in a very dangerous position, and the wind and sea rising rapidly; at 3 o'clock the ship had six feet of water in the hold, and at 5 o'clock the same water inside as outside of her; sent one boat's crew off with part of the men's baggage to the schooner, with the intention for them to return for the balance of the crew; at 6 o'clock the boat not returning, sent the second boat off with all the crew, except two men, the captain, mate and steward remaining; the vessel evidently breaking up, as pieces of her bottom kept coming up alongside, the cabin full of water, from this time to 11 o'clock continued firing guns and hailing vessels, (who paid no attention to us,) and in shifting silks which had been in the cabin, in order to keep them dry; at this time the schooner *R. L. Myers*, Capt. WEEKS, rounded to near us, when the master and balance of the crew left the ship and went on board of her; lay by the ship until 1 A. M., when we lost sight of her; supposed in consequence of her falling over; at 4 A. M. the wind and sea increased so that the schooner was compelled to run around to leeward of the shoals, where she lay until daylight, at which time saw the ship about 20 miles to eastward of the light, laying on her broadside, entirely under water from her main rigging aft, apparently settling fast, the sea breaking clear over her; finding it impossible to save anything, and wind and sea increasing, bore away for New-York, where we arrived January 18, at 2 A. M.

The following is the statement of Capt. WEEKS, of schooner *R. L. Myers*, from Washington, N. C.:

After lying wind bound, with easterly winds and a rough bar for 11 days, proceeded to sea; wind from westward and thick; at 4 P. M., very thick; at 6 P. M. fog cleared; run east to pass outside Hatteras Shoals; at 11 P. M. jibed ship to haul to northward in 12 fathoms water; Cape Hatteras Light bearing N. W. by N.; made a light on port bow, supposed to be a steamship for Charleston; when a signal gun being fired from the ship, luffed as near as prudent and within hailing distance; ship on the shoal and filling fast; their boats gone; Capt. W. tacked close to and saw a boat from the ship; lay close to the ship, and was soon boarded by the mate, who reported her to be the *Tingqua*, from Shanghai for New-York, nearly full of water; one boat off, and captain and one or two men on board still; wished to lay by them until morning, to save the other boat's crew should they board the ship again, and property if possible; advised the mate to return and bring off the others, as I did not think the ship would hold together long, as she lay in an exposed situation, and the wind and sea were rising very fast; the boat returned and brought off the captain and others, who got on board with difficulty; the captain persuaded me to lay by until morning, but lost sight of the ship soon after; supposed her masts to have fallen, but still lay by in hope of picking up the other boat before day light; wind and sea rising so we ran under the lee of the shoal; after daylight discovered the ship some 15 miles from the Cape; ran to her and found the stern part gone, impossible to save anything.

The cargo of the *Tingqua* consisted of the following:

Sixty bales wool, Fogg Bros.; 23 do. silks, Duncan Sherman & Co.; 15 pkgs. tea, Henly Bros.; 304 do. do., Brown, Bros. & Co.; 28 do. silks, 296 do. teas, Wm. Wilson & Son; 1,600 do. do., Wetmore & Cryder; 2,215 do., Goodhue & Co.; 1,300 do., R. D. Van Wagner; 667 do., J. M. Forbes; 1 do. mdse., Booth & Edgar; 2 cases do., Capt. Whitmore; 5,218 pkgs. tea, 131 do. silks, 23 cas. do., 18 pkgs. mdse., to order.

A Vessel Ashore.

The bark *Flight*, Capt. CALHOUN, from Charleston for this port, went ashore on Rockaway Beach, at 7 P. M. Wednesday. She lays about 1½ miles to the westward of the wreck of the *Montezuma*, and 1½ miles west of New Inlet. She went on at the top of high water during a dense fog, and at last accounts had all sails set, with wind off the land. She will probably be got off after discharging part of her cargo. Assistance has been sent to her in steam-lighters, &c. The *F.* was built at Somerset, by J. H. HOOD, Esq.; is two years old and of about 380 tons burden, and is owned by and consigned to DUNHAM & DIMON of this City; is mostly insured in Wall-street.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.... THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Timothy Hedges for the correction of personal taxation; of Theodore C. Fowler for correction of assessment; of certain owners of property and residents on the Sixth-avenue to have the Sixth-avenue Railroad extended to Forty-ninth-street.

REPORTS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN CONCURRED IN.

Of Committee on Wharves, in favor of repairing Pier No. 23 North River; of Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of placing a new flag on the Battery Liberty Pole; of Committee on Wharves, in favor of widening Pier foot of Amos-street, North River; of Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of purchasing at an expenditure not to exceed $500, the portrait of Baron DE STEUBEN, now in the City Library, City Hall; of Committee on Finance, in favor of issuing assessment bonds to Patrick McCafferty, to the amount of 80 per cent. on his contract for regulating Forty-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River.

REPORTS NOT CONCURRED IN.

Of Committee on Finance, in favor of paying F. D. Tallmadge and J. Anderson $500, for services as counsel in defending George Elliott in his claim to a seat as Councilman of the Thirty-second District.

Of Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of placing "gas regulators" to the gas meters in the various station-houses and public buildings.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

Invitation to the Board to attend the Tenth Annual Ball of the Carlisle Light Guard. Accepted. Remonstrance of Fire Engine Company No. 5, against the proposed removal of the Twenty-second-street Bell Tower. Referred to Committee on Fire Department. Demand of Catherine Gurre for the payment of $10,657 90, being the award for damages to her estate by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, and confirmed at a Special Term of the Supreme Court.

NEW CITY HALL.

Resolution, that so much of the Mayor's message as relates to the locating and building of a new City Hall be referred to a special Committee of five, and that such Committee report as to the expediency of carrying out the suggestions made. Adopted.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, adverse to petition of Engine Company No. 38 to occupy the entire premises No. 38 Ann-street. Adopted. Report of same Committee to concur with the Board of Councilmen in favor of repairing house of Engine Company No. 50. Laid on the table. Report of same Committee to concur with the Board of Councilmen, in favor of changing the name of A. Adams to Augustus McWhood on the Firemen's Register. Concurred in.

CITY POOR.

Petition by Alderman C. H. TUCKER, of James O. Bennett and others to expend the appropriation about to be made to celebrate WASHINGTON's birth day for the poor of the City. Laid on the table.

TESTIMONIAL TO COMMODORE M. C. PERRY.

Alderman WAKEMAN moved to take up the resolutions relative to a testimonial to Commodore PERRY, adopted by the Board of Councilmen at their last session.

Alderman HERRICK moved to strike out the clauses as to the award of a gold medal and the appropriation of $500, which was lost.

Alderman HOWARD moved the previous question, which was carried. The question being taken as to concurrence with the Board of Councilmen, there being 11 Ayes to 7 Nays, was lost for want of a Constitutional vote.

Alderman HOWARD moved a reconsideration, and the subject was laid on the table.

The Board adjourned till Monday.

Board of Supervisors.

Present the Mayor and Recorder and a quorum. The Mayor took the Chair.

COMMUNICATION REFERRED.

From the Comptroller, enclosing claims against the County for serving notices for unpaid taxes for 1854. Total, $745 28.

PETITION REFERRED.

Of W. Hopkins and others, for the remission or correction of taxes.

REPORT ADOPTED.

In favor of paying the bill of John Orser, Sheriff, amounting to $1,823 10, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1854.

BILL REFERRED.

Of John J. Reilly, for copying General Index to the Register's Office, $105.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of members of the Bar, in relation to the condition of the records in the Register's Office.

ASSESSORS APPOINTED.

In consequence of a recent decision of the Supreme Court, the following appointments were made to fill vacancies in the office of assessors: Isaiah Keyes, for the Nineteenth Ward; James Dennis, for the Twenty-first Ward.

On motion the Board adjourned to Monday.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in South Brooklyn—Destruction of Townsend's Buildings.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a destructive fire occurred in TOWNSEND's Buildings, in Court-street, South Brooklyn. The flames were first discovered in one of five stores which occupy the spot, formerly a bank or mound before the renovated "Wykoff mansion," next door to the Catholic Church in Court-street, and which faces down Wykoff-street. The house was once an old Dutch farmhouse, but had lately six elegant Ionic columns in the piazza, and presented a completely modernized appearance. It was tenanted by two families, who, on the alarm of fire, made their escape into the back garden and down the central flight of steps that leads between the flat-roofed front stores into the street.

We learn that flames were first seen issuing from the stove-pipe of the store, forming the third of the series, occupied by a tailor named MINER. He is completely burned out. The fire soon spread itself along the flat wooden roof, and ultimately seized upon the columns of the mansion at the back. As to the amount of destruction Mr. HENDERSON's store, the most northerly of the series, was almost empty, he having recently moved across the way; the tea store, occupied by an Englishman, named JOSEPH START, is damaged to the amount of $500. We regret to hear he is not insured. MINER's store is the next, which, as we have said, is completely gutted; he was insured only a few days ago. Next occurs the passage, leading upwards by a flight of wooden and stone steps to the Wykoff mansion. Beyond it is a double-sized store, occupied by W. COOPER for the sale of dry goods. The goods have been got out, but the loss amounts to about what will be covered by the insurance of $1,100, we could not hear in what office. Mr. SHYLOCK, a dealer in second-hand furniture, occupies the most southerly store. He is much damaged by fire and water.

The whole of the property belongs to S. P. TOWNSEND, Esq., who was offered for it some little time ago, the sum of $22,500, including the back land. The mansion is for the present uninhabitable, from the combined effects of fire and water.

We heard of no accidents, except that DAVID KENDALL, an exempt fireman, the foreman of No. 4 engine, fell from a ladder and sustained severe injury to his knee. We are desired by the agent of the property to note the fact that, at the spot where DICKINSON's patent paint had been applied, (made from the refuse of spermaceti,) the flames were arrested from the incombustibility of that material.

One of the little cottages on the roof, the most southerly of the lot, (of which there was one at each end,) is occupied by Dr. TOWNSEND's celebrated Panorama of the Hudson River, which cost $36,000 —fortunately it was packed in large rolls and sections, and entirely escaped the flames.

A brother of Mr. COOPER, a mere youth, who had saved nothing but his shirt, was sitting on a chair with a large shawl wrapped round him, looking after the goods which were on the sidewalk, when two Irishmen, whom he had noticed waiting for a chance to steal, struck him a most violent blow on the head, cutting it open. The poor boy was rendered all but insensible, and then they tore the shawl from his naked person and ran off. This was done when there were plenty of the Brooklyn police near by. Surely it was the duty of these men to look out and protect the property of the sufferers, rather than be standing in conversation at a distance, while such an outrage was committed.—[*Evening Post.*

The National Race Course not Sold.

The National Race Course, situated at Newtown, L. I., was advertised to be sold by the Sheriff of Queens County, at Jamaica, yesterday afternoon. The Sheriff was served with a paper issued by Judge CLERK, directing a stay of proceedings, on the grounds that the parties holding the mortgage [illegible] had entered up a decree for $1,000 more than their demand. The land on which the Course is situated was purchased by Mr. BOYDEN for $36,000, against which the mortgage for which it is now to be sold amounts to about $25,000. This sum, we are informed, the friends of Mr. BOYDEN are prepared to advance, and the National Course, instead of going down to oblivion, is to be opened early in the Spring with renewed vigor.

A gentleman from one of the Eastern States is now concluding a lease for the Course, and agents were dispatched some time since to the South, who have made engagements for some of the best Southern horses to be present at the opening Spring races.

No Money for the Brooklyn Police.

The Police of the Eastern District are in trouble, no money to be had. The Captains called upon the Comptroller yesterday, to draw money for the Police, when they were informed that there was no provision in the Charter providing for their payment. The passage of an act by the Legislature in regard to this matter is necessary.

No Liquor.

Mr. SMITH, proprietor of a Hotel in Grand-street, who received an unexpected visit from Mayor HALL, on Sunday last, has been fined $50 for selling liquor on that day, contrary to the Sunday Ordinance.

Revivals.

A series of religious revivals or protracted meetings are now being held every evening, at the First M. E. Church, in South Second-street.

Seamen's Advance Wages.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Much has been said and written in reference to influences which degrade our seamen. Strong drink has received a part of the blame, though by no means its full share. It is the chief cause of the sailor's degradation. But other causes also have their influence—of one of these I propose to speak. It is the system of paying seamen advance wages. I assert this now to raise the system of paying the money before it is due tends to degrade our seamen more than all the other evils combined. Who is benefited by this advance? Two classes—the dishonest landlord and the merchant. How is the landlord benefited by the advance? Simply because he keeps it, and shoves the sailor off without a fair settlement, if he happens to be ignorant or drunk. As this phase of the subject is so generally conceded to be as I have stated, I will say no more about it, but as the other to the uninitiated seems absurd, it needs some comment. How, then, it will be asked, is the merchant benefited by giving the sailor advance? I can best answer this question by stating the case in a practical point of view. First, I say the owners would rather not pay the money beforehand, provided they could keep the wages per month at the same figure without as with the advance. A crew is wanted (*e.g.*) to go to Liverpool, New-Orleans, or any other place. Wages may be $20 per month, and men hard to get at that, even with a month's advance. What is to be done? Give them $25 or $30 per month, and a month's advance still? No. Keep the wages $20, and make the advance $30 or $40. Well! why not give $30 or $40 per month and no advance. For this reason: if $30 a month is paid, and the ship makes her voyage in three months, that would be $90 per man for the voyage. If $20 a month is paid and $30 advance, the ship can easily get rid of these men even if they wished to stay. They are of little use while the ship lays in port—still their wages run on, and amount to quite an item. Let the ship be clear of them, and then what does it cost per man? $30 advance this side and perhaps $15 the other—$45 or $50—making a saving of as much more for every man. About $1,000 a voyage, or $3,000 per year, on a single ship. But let us see how this would work on other voyages outside Europe. Wages used to be $20 per month to the East Indies, while $15 and $18 were being paid for other voyages. Now they pay $15, while other voyages pay $18 or $20. Take an illustration. I want a crew for a long voyage. I propose to ship them for $16 per month and no advance. The inquiry then is, can you get them for $16 per month if I pay two months' advance? Yes, says the shipping-master, "I think I can." The temptation of getting the two months' pay may induce them to ship; but if not, he goes to the owners and says "I cannot get the men," that "they ask $16 or $17." The reply will be, "I cannot give that. I would rather give them three months' advance." Why? Because the interest on $15 is not $1 per month, and he is quite sure the men will not leave the ship, and whatever rate is paid in the beginning must be paid throughout the voyage. This seems to me this is a very plain matter, and the my case is made clear.

What is the effect on the sailor? In the first place it tempts him to be dishonest, to get a month or two months' advance and run away, and in order to run away and make it an object, he must have little or no clothing, and if not compelled to leave, [illegible] as many are, he goes to sea destitute of even necessary clothing.

Another effect. It often makes them sulky and reckless; they have to work a month or two for "dead horse," as it is called, and they feel little or no interest in the success of the voyage, especially if the passage is short enough to enable them to run away in debt to the ship.

Well, you ask me what is the remedy for all this. I frankly confess that this is a difficult question to answer, but it seems to me it could be done, if merchants were willing to abandon a short-sighted policy, and have more regard to a prospective good. I know it would be a very expensive job for a time, and fraught with many difficulties, but it will pay in the end, by bringing in a better class of men and improving those already in the service. But in reference to the obstacles to be encountered—when and where can we begin? Let ship owners in the principal ports have a meeting and pledge themselves to each other, that on the first day of next May or on some other convenient day, they will commence shipping their crews without any advance.

The men who board seamen, and the men themselves, will make preparations to meet the exigencies of the case. I am aware that there frequently are cases where men are cast away and lose all they have. What can be done in such a case? Pay them advance? No. Let them be fitted out as far as it is safe, on the credit of the voyage or passage, and take their orders on the owners, payable in such time as can be agreed upon. Let every ship be provided with a good slop-chest of good sea-articles, and charge a small but regular per centage on the goods.

I hope, Mr. Editor, this article will set the pen of some ready writer in motion, more capable of committing his thoughts to paper for the public mind than myself, and show them the great amount that would be saved by improving the character of seamen, in both life and property.

SHEET ANCHOR.

The Wail of a Victim.

Passing up Centre-street, we overheard one wailing out Measure for Measure of his sad fate under the new dispensation of our determined Mayor:

Whether it be the fault and glimpse of newness,
Or whether that the body public be
A horse whereon the Governor doth ride,
Who, newly in the seat, that it may know
He can command, lets it straight feel the spur;
Whether the tyranny be in his place,
Or in his eminence that fills it up,
I stagger in:—but this new (Mayor) WOOD
Awakes me all the enrolled penalties,
Which have, like unscoured armor, hung by the wall
So long, that nineteen zodiacs have gone round,
And none of them been worn; and for a name,
Now puts the drowsy and neglected act
Freshly on me.

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 19, 1855.

[illegible] Princeton, N. J., is the agent [illegible] Times in that place. Single copies, of [illegible] week's issue, can be had by applying to him.

Who Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-MORROW MORNING, in ample season for the mails [illegible] North Star. It will contain a comprehensive Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial articles on current topics; Novel items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Mockings, Deaths, &c. &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 25 cents per copy.

Congressional.

A letter from the Secretary of War, on the Indian hostilities, representing that vigorous measures and more men are required to prot[illegible] emigrants overland to California and the [illegible] along the route, was received by the Senate yesterday, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A letter from Benj. Gerard, containing his resignation as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, was received. Inability to perform the duties of his trust; that he cannot concur with the majority of the Board of Regents in their view of the statute, are among his reasons for resigning. Then he charges that the Regents have subverted the plan prescribed by Congress, and substituted their own for that of the National legislation.

Senator PEARCE and Senator MASON spoke of this letter somewhat indignantly, not sparing Mr. GERARD's taste and modesty in their criticism. Senator SEWARD thought Mr. GERARD's reasons for resigning were derogatory to the Senate. Senator DOUGLAS defended his colleague. After some other debate, the letter was tabled, and the Judiciary Committee were ordered to inquire what, if any, action was necessary in regard to the Smithsonian Institution. Not much else was done.

In the House, also, the management of the Smithsonian Institution was under consideration. A Committee of Investigation was appointed, with directions to report whether any additional legislation relative to the Institution is necessary. The Pacific Railroad bill was again debated. A motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost by a large majority. Without concluding the discussion, the House adjourned.

Applications of Charities.

There are now, as we understand, some six thousand dollars from GRISI and MARIO's Concert awaiting disbursement among the poor; and there will probably be some ten thousand more from the Charity Ball.

These are no light sums to be employed for the relief of our poverty, and their application demands much judgment at the hands of the Committees. We wish frankly to make a few suggestions to those gentlemen, in this consideration of this matter. We say then, in the first place, be cautious about supporting any indiscriminate charities, however well-intentioned. There are enough people of kind dispositions and easy habits who will always give without distinction, to save themselves the trouble of examining. The charity which appeals to the immediate want, without discrimination, will always find friends enough. Most men prefer to pay the five dollars to the Committee, or the shilling to the beggar, rather than spend the time which would show whether the applicant was worthy.

It is our impression—though we state it guardedly—that many of the public soup-houses and feeding-places are doing almost as much injury as good. People eat there who, who ought to be earning their own meals. Professional beggars, loafers, idle vagabonds, persons engaged in street occupations come thither, to get from charity what they could as easily make by labor.

The feeling, as we understand, is spreading among the families of the poor, which has been such a curse in Ireland and in parts of Scotland—that the *State must take care of them*. Independence, self-reliance—than which the Creator has given nothing nobler to man—is being weakened. The danger is of something growing up here which may be worse to the City even than the present suffering—a miserable, systematic pauperism. For the time, possibly, the poor must be fed; but it should be with great care and exactness, and with the constant thought that nothing is more dangerous to manhood than such charity. For our part, we sometimes think it is better for an able-bodied man to run close risk of starvation than be fed on public alms. In Great Britain, so strong is this feeling, that we do not believe it would be possible, in the event of another famine, to start again a system of public feeding, or even to open public works for the sake of furnishing employment to the poor. The plan has been tried there on a gigantic scale, and has been a gigantic failure. Here, in the least, this species of charity only relieves the pang of hunger for this season or this year; it is quite as likely to come again in the next. Why cannot these great sums be given in some way which will be a permanent relief and charity to the City?

Here there are thousands of districts through the country needing labor, and ready to take able-bodied men at once from the City, and give them remunerative work. All these thus sent out would be off from our hands, and a gain to other quarters. The country and needy would be at once relieved; and at the same time, a *permanent good* be done to all. We would roughly sketch a plan. Let five thousand dollars be set apart and given for instance to the Emigrant Aid Association, of which Peter Cooper is President, with the distinct condition that it be applied to nothing but the removing of laborers and their families to the West, or to places where they are wanted. Let the appropriation of this amount by the Society be carefully overlooked by the gentlemen of the Committee. Then in whatever other Associations money is employed in sending the destitute away to country districts—Mr. PRATT's Mission, the Children's Aid Society, the Home of the Friendless—let another fund be bestowed with the same conditions—namely, that they be used and accounted for, solely in removing people to a distance. There is no other remedy so sure and permanent, and one which leaves so few bad effects.

If, however, the Committee should resolve to give these moneys solely to relieve and feed present hunger and want, we have no doubt that the most discriminating and judicious channel will be found at once to be the "Association for the Relief of the Poor," who were organized for this very purpose, and who are capable of an indefinite expansion to meet the evils of our poverty.

Emigrants and Texas.

Before the Nebraska bill was passed, we were assured that Slavery could not live in either Kansas or Nebraska, and that legislating against it was much like enacting laws against the stars' falling. But recent events show it to be probable that Kansas will put the yoke under the yoke. The reason urged by the South and West is not creditable to either the sprightliness or judgment of our Yankee boys; but of that we now have nothing to say. The hard times are stimulating renewed emigration from our crowded cities. The men who feel that here they are a burden, know that in the new countries every one of them would be appreciated as a valuable acquisition to society. Emigration from the country round about the Eastern cities may very well be questionable policy, since a poor man on Long Island or in Western New-York is not very likely to better his condition in any country under the sun. But whatever young man, out of business, finds himself urged to quit the city, where labor is doubtful and living high, he had better listen to the spirit that urges him—out with his note-book and figure up the costs; for in all human probability, the whispering spirit is sensible.

Where to go, is the next question. The whole West is open, and books, all truth, might be written, to show the peculiar excellences of almost every new State or Territory. Philanthropists are urgent that the wave be directed towards such spots as Kansas—where the wants of the country and its great future may so much be governed by its swell. Philanthropy does not yet drop its head in utter discouragement, but many of the emigrating who had looked that way with eagerness, turn back disheartened if Slavery is to be inaugurated as one of its institutions. If they must pitch their tents and build their cabins under its shadow, they prefer to do it in a land more favored by nature and under a more permanently genial climate. The force of circumstances returns the attention of emigrants to Texas.

Many questions have been put to us lately by anxious correspondents, regarding this State. We have already given our opinion of the condition of society there, of the causes that rest on it and their chance for removal. We doubt not that—barring those objections—it is one of the very best countries in North America for either a poor man or a man of capital to seek a home in, if he is fond of a free, healthy, patriarchal life. The mountainous regions are proverbially wholesome. In their valleys there is the best of land, and in the best districts, abundance of wood and pure water. The prairie country is in no way essentially different from that of Illinois and Kansas, while it has one immense advantage over it in the character of its herbage and the mildness of the Winter. The mesquit and buffalo grasses, which are the prevailing herbage of Western Texas, instead of being tall, thick, fibrous and sedgy, like those of the North and of Central Texas, are short, fine, close and exceedingly sweet and nutricious. The mesquit is not killed by the Winter's frosts, and cattle not only run at large all Winter, requiring no protection from the cold, (though they would be better for it in the "Northers,") but absolutely keep *fat*, in good condition for the butcher. In fact, it is impossible to imagine anything to exceed some parts of this country for grazing purposes. A man may range his stock over a million of acres without paying one cent of rent for it; the market is good,—drovers coming for the cattle annually, to take them either to New-Orleans or California. Every settler is entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land of his own choice, (of that not previously located,) which he holds in *fee simple*, direct from the State. This law is yet temporary, but it will probably be extended to future immigrants.

The mildness of the Winter is not balanced by a correspondingly severe heat in Summer, because the whole country is subject to an *absolutely never failing strong cool breeze* from off the gulf, extending to at least two hundred miles into the interior, during three-quarters of the time that the sun is above the horizon. In a considerable part of the country, the nights also are cool and invigorating; far more so than in the Eastern Southern States.

That part of the country near the sea, certainly is not healthy, but the upper prairie country is at least as much so as any land of equally rich soil. The "Northers" have a bad reputation, and not an undeserved one. They are strong northerly winds, which come suddenly, at intervals, during the Winter, and carry down a taste of the Winter which is prevailing at the North, and which is severe from the contrast to the ordinary balmy atmosphere. New-Englanders might be thankful for a remembrancer of their old homes, but Southerners curl up before it in dread.

Cotton grows well, but the difficulty of getting it to market cuts the profit of growing it very short. Corn grows as well as anywhere else, and is usually in demand in the settlements, at $1 a bushel. Wheat has succeeded wonderfully well among the Germans in the mountains. Flour is usually bought by the Government at ten dollars a barrel, and this year at twenty. Sheep thrive twice a year, and require no Winter feeding. Skilled labor is scarce, and paid far better than in any country this side of California. With the exception of the floating population, the character of which is utterly disgraceful, the inhabitants are orderly, frugal, hospitable, simple in their habits, kindly and socially disposed, and on the best of terms with one another. In the last characteristic, considering the great variety in their origin, they are remarkable. Travelers in those parts grow rapturous as they tell how Germans and Americans, Northerners and Southerners, mingle together freely and happily. The Mexicans have a rather bad reputation, whether justly or not, for stealing fine horses, and fraternizing and running off with negroes. There are no slaves of consequence, however, yet brought west of the Guadalupe; and the material being scarce for their thievish propensities to expend themselves on, it it fair to conclude, charitably, that they are not so bad as they are sometimes represented.

Perhaps we have written too warmly of the excellences of this country, since it is difficult to dwell long on the characteristics of any of our new lands without growing warm, and, forgetting our comparisons of it with other lands, plunging into superlatives. If we have, it was done in full view of the liabilities, and with a full determination to remember that, while Texas is so fair a field for the emigrant, there are thousands of acres nearer and more remote, all our own, upon which the industrious settler will not fail to find thrift to follow working and a little waiting.

England's Military Weakness.

It appears that the ABERDEEN Cabinet are likely to fail in their pet project of raising a Foreign Legion of hired mercenaries to fight the battles of England—being unable to entice British subjects into the regular British army. Prussia has given distinct and significant intimation that none of her subjects will be permitted to enter into any foreign service. The other German powers, forming that great portion of the Confederation influenced by Prussia, are expected to exercise the same prohibition. Switzerland has already given a like notice, but in even more emphatic terms. Spain and Portugal, which were expected to spare at least 15,000 soldiers as members of the Foreign Legion, are represented as turning a deaf ear to all such proposals from England. Whence, then, are the mercenaries to come from? Germany will not, and Italy cannot spare them. The Peninsula is disinclined to part with the *materiel* of future armies. Switzerland distinctly forbids any of her bold mountaineers to sell themselves for a shilling a day. Sweden and Denmark have not such a surplus of population, (to say nothing of their policy of neutrality, imposed by their dangerous vicinity to Russia,) and few men can be expected from them. The Belgians and the Dutch were never expected to join this force. Had the interests of Poland been cared for, as they should have been, (from policy if not from humanity,) a few Polish emigrants might have been raised from the refugee patriots who have found safety in London and Paris; but the Poles—expatriated and pauperized as they are—perceive that France and England, in the contest now pending, have no high principle of freedom involved, and care nothing for the independence of Poland, Hungary or Italy. It will be impossible, we suspect, to raise even a single regiment of Poles to fight England's battle in the East.

Whence, then, are the foreign mercenaries to spring—the belligerents looked for by Lord ABERDEEN to fill the places which British subjects positively decline occupying? Some of the London journals gravely declare that from Hanover and Coburg a sufficient force can readily be obtained. A reference to population will settle *that* question. The entire population of Hanover does not amount to 2,000,000. Say that one-half of these are under and over the age of military servitude, and from this moiety deduct the equivalent number of females. This will leave half a million of male adults of *all* ranks and classes. Not a fifth of this amount are arm-bearing men, or inclined to bear arms, even in their own militia. Were Hanover quite free (which she is not) to aid England at this crisis, against the desire of the other and more powerful members of the German Confederation, not even a thousand men would volunteer to enlist under the British flag, and risk their lives, as food for powder, (and victims of starvation and disease,) before Sebastopol.

Is England to look to Coburg for volunteers? She will look in vain. Coburg volunteers none but able-bodied men for young princesses and queens who want husbands. *The three branches of the Saxe-Coburg Principalities*—viz.: Saxe-Saalfield, Saxe-Gotha, and Saxe-Heildburghausen—do not contain 150,000 men, women and children. The Saxe-Saalfield branch (which has bestowed Prince ALBERT on Queen VICTORIA) has a standing army of *some 1,500 men*. From this source, therefore, the Legion has nothing to expect.

The truth is—and a very damaging one it is—England's weakness, in a military point of view, is fully proved by the present contest. With the most extraordinary exertions, she has not yet been able to send 50,000 men into the present campaign. In the Peninsula, the British militia have not fulfilled the Ministerial expectation, that they would volunteer, to a man, for foreign service. They do not object to go to Gibraltar, Malta, and the Seven Islands; but they do appear disinclined to volunteer for privation and danger in the Crimea.

For many years, England has encouraged Emigration, on the Malthusian theory of getting rid of the "surplus population." The result is, that the bone and muscle and stamina of the country have been drawn away; so that (particularly in Ireland) recruits do not enlist, as they formerly did, from mere want—even though the bounty has been quadrupled, and the discipline of the army greatly humanized. All over Europe, the troops are drawn in a compulsory manner. In England, though militia-men are enlisted, no man can be compelled to enter a regiment for foreign service. The population in England is nowhere, as a military power, at present. For while either France, Austria, Prussia or Russia can collect 250,000 men at a few days' notice, a fifth of that number appears to be the limit of England's armament. The bulk of her forces are guarding India and her profitless colonies.

Sunday Liquor.

Mayor WOOD, endeavoring to do away with the sale of liquor in the City on the Sabbath, has experienced opposition in quarters where it was least expected. In order to meet the cases of those who have persisted in disregarding his orders, he has served upon the offending parties the following peremptory notice. We commend it to a careful consideration:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1855.

SIR: The Sabbath must be respected and the laws obeyed in this City. By selling liquor on that day, you disregard both. Notwithstanding the notice which was given to you by the Police, through my directions, you persist in keeping open, or in selling liquor with closed doors. It is not my wish to adopt stringent measures in your case, if it can be avoided, but it is my duty to advise you that if found open, or selling liquor again upon Sunday, I shall resort to every legal means at my command to close your establishment for the sale of liquor, not only upon that day, but for every other day in the week. Your obedient servant,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Some of the leading hotels, we are sorry to say, evince no disposition to comply with the plain requirements of the order for closing their bars on Sundays. In these examples of disobedience, which, if permitted to go unchecked, would seriously damage the execution of other Corporation ordinances, the smaller drinking-shops find countenance. The Mayor would experience comparatively little difficulty in suppressing the disorders arising from these Sunday sales at the corner grog-shops, if the more fashionable resorts were universally closed during the Sabbath. The Astor and one or two others of the principal houses, have adopted the prohibitory rule, and enforce its strict observance; and the effect is good. The Mayor will receive the thanks of a peace-loving community by insisting upon the prompt observance of his new regulations in all cases.

It is gratifying, after the careless administration of the City Government in times past, to see that there is now a disposition to turn over a new leaf. So many reforms, however, are needed, and all are so essential, that it is a difficult task to determine upon their relative merits. The onslaught upon the rum-shops is perhaps as effective a weapon as Mr. WOOD can wield. He needs to strike hard and well.

We do not entertain a doubt that the better sense of all our Hotel proprietors will lead them to comply with the Mayor's wishes. They cannot fail to observe that the crime of the City is principally occasioned by a too liberal indulgence in intoxicating drinks. The disturbances of Sunday have always greatly exceeded those of any other day of the week. That this state of affairs is susceptible of improvement, is sufficiently indicated by the marked change that has taken place since the present Mayor has undertaken to lay the axe at the root of the evil.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—On Wednesday evening, a new petite comedy was produced here, called "Old Adam." It belongs to the "domestic interest" school of pieces—a school, by the way, which has many excellent points, the strongest being the inculcation of home sentiments and duties, even the gayest and best we can encourage.

The plot of "Old Adam" is very excellent, although but moderately fresh. *Winthrop Eastness*, called *Old Adam*, (Mr. FISHER,) is a witless hero, with a mania that it can never be 7 o'clock again. In happier times he was a man of wealth, having obtained his wealth by a prosperous business as a manufacturer of Connecticut clocks. It was then his pleasure to entertain friends in a sumptuous manner at his mansion; not so much for the mere satisfaction of doing so as for the sake of an only daughter, *Mary* (Miss RAYMOND.) Among the guests whom he thus sheltered was an Englishman, *Walter Longhorn*, (HOLMAN,) the scion of a wealthy and aristocratic house. *Mary* elopes with this Englishman under a promise o marriage. Her father, mistrusting the latter, curses his daughter for the shame she has brought on him, and afterwards subsides into a state of imbecility. The striking feature of the latter is his determination never to have it 7 o'clock again, that being the hour on which his daughter had promised to return when she eloped with *Walter*. The action of the piece commences when *Old Adam* has recalled the malediction, and speaks tenderly of his child, but never wishes to see her again. He fancies, by preventing all the clocks striking seven, he will be able to effect this.

In the next act, *Mary* enters in disguise. She has returned from *England*, and is still unmarried—not because *Walter* has proved faithless, but because his relatives have opposed the union. She feels conscience-stricken, and apprehends misfortune from a marriage that is so greatly opposed. In the cabin of *Old Adam*, (for the latter deserted his mansion when *Mary* abandoned it,) *Mary* again meets *Walter*. He has crossed the Atlantic in pursuit of her, and simultaneously with her arrival receives a letter from his friends sanctioning the match. Matters are consequently arranged so far as *Walter* and *Mary* are concerned. All the remaining interest now turns on the old man—how to overcome his resolution never to see *Mary* more; how to recall the bright past; how to restore to him his mental vigor. This is all done in the end—and the clock strikes seven.

In treating a plot of this purely domestic character, hoggly pathos is more needed than vast literary ability. The author of "Old Adam" is deficient in this respect. Excepting the pathos necessarily evolved from the plot, there is nothing but dry and occasionally tiresome dialogue—intended to be pathetic, no doubt, but not pathetic. Still there is merit in the play; it will bear repetition, and may be made successful by good acting.

Mr. FISHER, as *Old Adam*, was admirable—as he always is. Miss RAYMOND good. Mr. JOHNSTON, as a Connecticut boy, and Mr. BURTON, as a "gal" of the same locality, funny and well up in their parts.

Musical.

PAUL JULIEN, the admirable violinist and great favorite, has announced a Grand Concert for the Benefit of the Poor. It will come off tomorrow evening at HIBERNIA SAXON. PAUL will be assisted by the little Signorina ADELINA PATTI, Signor Rolla, Signor Bagnasco and Mr. Arthur Gooch.

This entertainment will, we are sure, commend itself to the attention of our readers. The object of the actions, and the object for which they are operous, are worthy of support.

A New Machine for Rubber-Sawing.

Stone-dressers will not be pleased to hear of a newly-contrived machine for dressing stone by hand. First, it will deprive them of many a good job; and second, if its claims are well-founded, it will so reduce the cost of stone-cutting as nearly to ruin their business. The machine, which we have seen in operation, and to which we refer, is Pouzan's *Patent Spring-hammer Stone-dressing Machine*. In it is a row of tools similar to those of the workman is held by a solid piece of iron upon the face of the stone, at an angle of about 45 degrees, or at any other desirable angle. The stone is moved regularly forward, and the tools move with it. The hammers are lifted by cams set on a common shaft, and falling of their own weight and aided by springs, inflict the blow. This drives the tools just as far ahead as the motion of the stone has carried them backward since the last blow. A "rest-bar" arrests the tool-holder at any point desired, and an India-rubber cushion on the head of the tool-holder secures an even surface and as delicate a cut as may be necessary.

From Rio de Janeiro.

We have a copy of the *Correio Mercantil*, of Rio de Janeiro, dated the 7th ult., but it contains no news of importance.

The retrospect of the commerce of the port for the month of November last, shows that 146 vessels arrived, of which 33 were English, 31 American, 14 Portuguese, 11 Swedish, 10 French, 9 Danish, 7 Spanish, 5 Belgian, 5 Brazilian, 5 Hamburg, 4 Norwegian, 4 Sardinian, 2 Chilean, 2 Hanoverian, 2 Oriental, 1 Argentine, and 1 Dutch. Freight from Rio, during the same month, ruled as follows: To Antwerp, 60s.; to United States, 70c.@80c.; to Hamburg, 50s.; to Havre, 70fr.; to Liverpool, 45s.; to London, 45s.; to the Mediterranean, 50s.@60s.

The *Correio* announces that "the distinguished Bahian poet and improvisatore," FRANCISCO MUNIZ BARRETO, is about to publish his verses in three volumes.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The Poor in the Park.

The Unemployed congregated in the Park yesterday in large numbers. Mr. CHARLES SMITH, their basiest orator, addressed them several times—in front of the City Hall, behind the City Hall, from off a pile of rubbish, and all around. Mr. SMITH said that he had taken occasion to say often before, that the times were hard, but the hearts of the members of the Common Council were much harder. He apostrophized "The American Eagle," which soars aloft and with expansive wings covers and shields alike every citizen "of this great, glorious, and free Republic," and enthusiastized "those who turned a deaf ear to the cries of assembled thousands for work—not a 'hasty plate of soup.'"

Some individual, who looked like a man that thought more of his dinner than poverty, hinted that Mr. SMITH was lazy and liked better to talk than work. Mr. SMITH replied indignantly. The clock individual refused to retract, and offered to put the orator to work instantly at the rate of $1 per day. The bargain was closed, and Mr. SMITH stopped talking and prepared for work. His employer took him to the ruins of the "New City Hall," and desired him to remove thence a pile of old brick and lay them up neatly and expeditiously in another place. Mr. SMITH took off his cloak (he wears a cloak) and "rolled up his sleeves," and did as desired, cheered on by a large and admiring crowd, who had assembled to see the fun; while his employer looked on with all the severe dignity of a "boss contractor." He worked hard and well for about an hour and a half when his employer expressed himself satisfied and rewarded his employé with the sum of fifty cents. Mr. SMITH gained the day, fifty cents and the applause of the spectators, and soon after he delivered another speech.

The Rotten.

Men, to the number of a score or two, were set at work during the day to pull down the ruins of the New City Hall. They were superintended by Mr. B. B. PERRY, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, who acts in this matter, as we have before stated, under counsel from Mayor WOOD. The men worked cheerfully, and an admiring throng of people gazed at the scene. The occupation, however, was of limited extent. The fact that the Commissioner cannot legally expend more than $250, unless through the hands of contractors, operates as an effectual bar to any extended plan of labor. Twenty, thirty, or fifty men, however, may be kept at work for several days, should the Commissioner see fit to employ them. A new appropriation is allowable, if it is called for, in due form.

The Choices from the Calico Party.

The dresses and gentlemen's garments from Mrs. COMAN'S "Calico Party" were received at Mr. PRATT'S Mission at the Five Points, during yesterday. There were three or four hundred sets of clothing, all serviceable, and the great majority new, warm, and comfortable. None of the garments, as we understand, went to the Ladies' Mission, under the care of Mr. LARKIN, which is the near neighbor of the House of Industry. Mr. PRATT intends to employ the gifts chiefly for fitting out the men and women for whom situations may be found. These creatures come to the Mission in a destitute condition, and are scarcely presentable to the families which agree to employ them. Those clothes will give them a complete outfit, and enable them to maintain a respectable exterior. We are informed that the estimated value of the commodities thus generously given is in the vicinity of $1,500.

The gifts were accompanied by the following note from the fair hostess of Monday:

Rev. Mr. PRATT—*Dear Sir*: I take pleasure in sending you the proceeds of our party on Monday evening. I can only wish, for the sake of the suffering poor, that our efforts had been crowned with even greater success. Such as we have received, however, I beg you to take and bestow where most needed. We can only hope that the recipients may experience as much pleasure in the wearing of these articles, as we have in bestowing them. Yours sincerely, MRS. L. D. COMAN.

Workingmen's Conference.

The Committee appointed at the Workingmen's meeting held at Hope Chapel assembled at HILLENBRAND'S last evening. IRA B. DAVIS occupied the Chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read, a discussion arose on the propriety of embracing currency reform in the Homestead bill. Mr. GRANT was in favor of this proposition, as the currency evils were the cause of the present collapse in business. Give each individual a section of land, so long as we had the currency laws remaining unaltered, the homestead would only furnish more food for avarice. He considered the land question and the currency question as one, and that they ought to be presented in the same memorial.

Mr. PRICE, on the Committee of Land Limitation, read his proposed memorial to the State Legislature. The memorial also urges the necessity of prohibiting the further sale of the lands of the State, except on these conditions.

The report was accepted.

The remainder of the meeting was occupied in desultory conversation. Permanent rooms will be engaged to-day. A public demonstration will be made soon, and the platform, Constitution and By-Laws of the organization be made public.

A "Four" Institution.

A respectable Mechanic was served yesterday at the counter of a down-town eating-house, inquiring for a bowl of soup. The waiter was sent to inquire of the cook. "Any kind will answer," said the applicant. There was some [illegible] the offer of something else made by the gentlemanly clerk was respectfully declined. The Hungry, seemingly chagrined, retired, and the story begins to circulate, when, in a quarter adjoining, the same person is discovered. As he left the house he had caught sight of a [illegible] ing glimpse fixed upon him, for he was far well apparently well-to-do. "I forgot my money, sir," he added, "that I did not come to pay for it." The air of injured pride indicated that it was only the fear that the color of his skin would cause suspicion which operated to place him in a difficulty. He was not one of the "soup-house" kind.

The Number of the Unemployed.

As a great difference exists in the estimate of the number of persons out of work who have joined in the several processions, we lay before our readers the results of the actual count. On the day of the first procession last week, it was counted as it turned out of Wall into Broadway, and was composed of 96 men marching in regular order, and evidently accustomed to military drill; and of an irregular squad much less numerous but far more gaunt to count, which did not exceed 50. On Monday last, the procession was counted as it passed from Washington square. Numbers of the men chain, and a man in respectable [illegible] patent leather boots and kid gloves, who brought up the rear—the number was 1,500—several of these men.

Large Fire in the Bowery—Loss $100,000.

A large fire occurred in the Bowery last night. It broke out at 11½ o'clock, in the rear of the clothing store of AARON CHICKERING, No. 85 Bowery, near Hester-street, and was first discovered by Mr. G. I. WALLER, of the City and Suburban Printing Telegraph, who happened to be passing. The alarm was instantly given, and the firemen were promptly on the spot, but the rear of the building being of wood the flames spread rapidly, on every side to the adjoining buildings, and before extinguished, six stores, with the greater portion of their contents, were entirely destroyed or badly damaged.

No. 86, occupied by a Mr. ROCHENBERG, clothier, was entirely destroyed, together with a large portion of the contents.

No. 84, occupied as a carpet warehouse by Mr. HYATT, was, with a large portion of its contents, also entirely destroyed.

No. 84½, occupied by M. MILLER, as a millinery store, was burned to the ground, and its contents entirely destroyed.

The upper stories of most of the burnt buildings were occupied as tenements, and so rapidly did the flames spread, that the occupants had much difficulty in escaping with their lives.

A German, named SCHNEIDER, who resided in the rear of No. 86, was taken from the building nearly suffocated.

Mrs. FRANCIS WILLETS, an old lady, 85 years of age, residing over the Store, No. 84, was rescued by some persons, who ventured into the building to extend relief.

Two little children in the same house, becoming frightened, ran under their bed, but were found safe and taken from their hiding-place in time to save them.

Several slight explosions, apparently from powder, occurred during the progress of the fire, but no one was injured thereby.

The intensity of the heat, and the confusion prevailing at the time, rendered it impossible to give a more detailed description of the conflagration in this morning's issue.

The entire loss cannot be accurately ascertained, but it will amount to at least $100,000.

The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

First-Rate Weather.

It was a day yesterday that poured oil and wine into our joints. A balmy air made brief mention of May-days. The sun was bright, having fully recovered from his indisposition of a few days past. The night was cooler, but pleasant. The present Winter predicts easier exports.

REPRIEVE BY THE GOVERNOR.—We learn that Governor CLARK has ordered a respite until the 9th of February, in the execution of the sentence of hanging passed upon PERLEE, which was to take place in the County Jail at Albany to-day.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, June, 20.

LATER NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF EUROPE—Progress of the Siege of Sebastopol.
LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE—The bill for the Suppression of Intemperance.
RAILROAD RIOTS IN IOWA.
CORRESPONDENCE—Rich Tributes, Sub-Treasuries, Of Lagoon.
FROM JAMAICA—Gloomy Prospects.
KANSAS—What Causes the Disappointment of Slaveguants.
THE SLAVERY QUESTION JUDGED BY A EUROPEAN INTELLIGENT.
EDITORIAL—Wood and Western Railroad—The Mass Meeting Held on Sunday in New-York or Brooklyn—Poor Labor in Demand—Western News and Prospects—The Sunday Liquor Institution—Repealing Every Law not [illegible] Advertise it—Public Robbery, a Case of Difficulty—News by the Northern Light—The Country's Hope—The Allies in the New World—Outrages by White Men than Indian.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL—A fully-prepared summary of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Summary of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturday, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to one Post-Office Address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6½ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 20 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 12½ cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 128 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COWING, GYGE, THEATRE.

A Treatise on the Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and ministerial of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Second edition. By O. H. MARSHALL.

BARNUM'S CRIMINAL THEATRE.

A Treatise on the Criminal Law, and upon the Jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, and ministerial of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Second edition. By O. H. MARSHALL.

The above published by BANKS, GOULD & CO., No. 144 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 475 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

CASH MUSIC STORE—OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

WATERS, Music Publisher and Dealer, No. 333 Broadway, is selling, in Opposition to the Trade, a valuable collection of non-copyrighted Music at one-half former prices, and that Copyright of the reduction from shillings to 12½ cents. Pianos, $125, $150, $175, $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, $325, $350, $375, $400, $425, $450, and these of every variety of style and price, comprising Pianos from every maker in the world. Second hand Pianos at every price, ranging from $40 to $125. Pianos to rent. Melodeons from $50 to $125. Second hand Melodeons, from the best makers in the United States. Each instrument guaranteed.

CLOTHING MARKED DOWN.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, now offer at greatly reduced prices Men's and Boys' Clothing and Tailoring, together with many other kinds of Winter goods. The object is to reduce their large stock of Winter Clothing to make room for a Spring assortment. Their clothing is made up and sold at best quality trimmings, and now marked to sell at prices which will sell it.

HIRE & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT.—Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books and papers consumed in one of them. They have been in the aggregate three one hundred days in the fire. For sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 161 and 163 Water-st.

The only makers of Safes who employ Wilder's Patent Co.'s Patent.

BROKEN BANKS PRESENT VALUE.—All New-York City Banks taken at par; Government stocks, 6 months, 90; Virginia, 90; Ohio, 90; Illinois, 90; Michigan, 90; Wisconsin, 90; Mississippi, 90; Alabama, 90; Georgia, 90; Tennessee, 90; Kentucky, 90; Indiana

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

An Aggravating Sight—A Monster "Nugget."

If to be happy is to see the happiness of others, then was "Items" happy yesterday. Not only to see, but actually to handle (unchecked) a single [illegible] of the "pure stuff," worth very nearly forty [illegible], was so very pleasant that the act [illegible] even in these hard times. The lump was exhibited at the Astor, as a specimen of what California can do when it tries. It was (and is) the property of Mr. Leautand & Co., a working company of five practical men, four of whom are Americans and one a Swiss. Our California [illegible] this monster lump had been discovered; but it has been unknown in these [illegible]. Last night it was securely deposited in Bank, away from prying eyes and the intrusion of meddlesome fingers. Its weight, 160 [illegible] gives a value, at $17 25 per [illegible] twenty pounds of quartz [illegible]. The lump is perfectly solid, and the precious metal shines out "all over." [illegible] The length is 20 inches, breadth [illegible] thickness about six inches. [illegible] The locality in which the lucky men [illegible] fifteen feet below the bed of the creek [illegible] County; said creek itself being 150 [illegible]. The depth at which the specimen was discovered was therefore 165 feet. [illegible] supper time, Nov. 27. What an excitement there must have been that [illegible]!

We understand that this nugget is to be shipped to Paris, for exhibition at the French Industrial Exhibition in May. It is the largest single specimen of which we have tidings; and is believed to be [illegible] in every respect that any [illegible] yet yielded.

Geographical Society.

[illegible] of the members of the Geographical and Statistical Society was held in the New-York University, last evening—Rev. Dr. Hawks in the Chair.

Mr. Bancroft presented to the Society the vocabularies of the Comanche, Caddo, and Wichita languages, prepared by Wm. B. Parker, lately attached to the expedition under Capt. R. B. Marcy, of the 5th United States Infantry. Mr. Bancroft stated that this was a very valuable and important document, as it was perfectly unique, being the only one that was ever compiled, and the only vestige of the language of tribes which are fast becoming extinct. He considered it of so much importance that he [illegible] copies to be made of it and [illegible] of the most distinguished literary men of the Union.

A highly interesting lecture was delivered by Lieut. Robert L. Viele on "Texas and the Topography of the Lower Rio Grande," to whom a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. King.

Mr. Bancroft, in seconding the motion, passed a high eulogium on Lieut. Viele, and took occasion to say, that had he made letters instead of arms his study, he could not have delivered himself in purer or more elegant language.

Rev. Dr. Hawks announced to the meeting that on every Thursday evening highly entertaining and instructive papers would be read, during the months of January, February and March, to which the public were invited.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Twelfth Regiment Under Orders.

We are informed that orders have been issued to the Twelfth Regiment, by Major-General Sandford, to hold themselves in readiness for instant action, in case of any disturbance which may arise from the daily congregations of the unemployed Workingmen. The signal is to be twelve strokes of the fire-bell on the City Hall. At the first alarm the members of the Regiment will rendezvous at the Mercer House, their Armory, and prepare for immediate duty. The Regiment is well equipped with Winter clothing, arms and accoutrements, and musters six hundred strong. Any riotous demonstrations (of which, however, there is little fear,) would meet with a prompt and salutary check.

Public School Society.

A meeting of the Members and Trustees of the Public School Society was held last evening at the Hall of the Board of Education, for the purpose of devising the best means to complete and publish a history of the acts of the Society together with the rise and progress of the Public Schools. George T. Trimble, Esq., presided, and Joseph B. Collins acted as Secretary. The subject was fully and ably discussed and a subscription was taken up to the amount of $355 to defray the expenses of compilation and publication.

The meeting then adjourned.

Broadway Blockaded.

If we were a Street Commissioner we should raise a row. The space in Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, one of the busiest and most crowded sections of the street, has been blockaded for several days by the negligence of the sewer contractor, who seems to be in no hurry to finish his work. All the travel of the thoroughfare is compelled to pass through a narrow channel hardly wide enough for a single stage. All vehicles must pass through this place, or be tumbled headlong into the sewer [illegible]

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which requires open and is carelessly guarded. [illegible] be avoided, if possible. Please be after them, Mr. Bouton!

Delmonico's Sold.

The fine piece of property at the corner of South William and Beaver-sts., known as Delmonico's Hotel, was sold yesterday at public auction, for the handsome sum of $111,000. The sale is understood to have been made for the purpose of closing an estate. The Hotel will, probably, continue in the same location.

Shameful Treatment of Patients at the Bellevue Hospital—Death, and Verdict of Censure.

Yesterday Coroner Hilton proceeded to Blackwell's Island and held an inquest on the body of a man aged some sixty years, named John Hanlon, who was shamefully treated at Bellevue Hospital. The deceased was suffering with a compression of the brain, and while in an almost dying condition was transferred to the Penitentiary Hospital, on board the old steamboat *King Philip*. We are assured, that this reckless conduct towards the invalid, is but a repetition of former occurrences. The facts being furnished to Coroner Hilton, he immediately proceeded to investigate the affair. The first witness called was the Warden of the Prison Hospital, who testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF THE ALMSHOUSE WARDEN:

John Fitch, Warden of the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, sworn, says: The deceased was sent here last Monday from the Bellevue Hospital, on board of the steamboat *King Philip*, and I am informed he died soon after; since I have been on the Island there has been several persons sent from that institution who have died within twenty-four *hours after their arrival*; these persons are generally in a prostrate condition, and have to be carried from the ferry-boat to the wards of our hospital; those who come and are able to walk always come to the office and present their permits to me; the *sick persons who are sent up here by the King Philip* have no protection from the inclemency of the weather except a little enclosure near the boiler; they have no beds, and the patients are left suffering; I am informed that these sick and dying persons are sent up here by the direction of the physicians at Bellevue Hospital.

Several other witnesses were sworn in corroboration of Mr. Fitch, and after a brief charge by the Coroner, the Jury rendered the following

VERDICT OF CENSURE:

We, the Jury, find that the deceased, John Hanlon, came to his death by compression of the brain from serous effusion. Further, the Jury deprecate the practice of sending persons in delicate health from the Bellevue Hospital to Blackwell's Island; and we respectfully refer the matter to the Governors of the Almshouse. We would also suggest the propriety of having better accommodations for the conveying of such persons to Blackwell's Island.

JAMES H. STUDDIFORD,
[Signed by the Jurors.] MICHAEL N. SPEED,
PATRICK MURPHY,
JAMES L. SHIELDS,
ABRAHAM SKAATS,
EDWARD CHASTENEY.

The deceased was born in Ireland, aged 60 years, and arrived in this country some six years ago.

A Competent Councilman.

A recent meeting of the Board of Councilmen had been set apart for the third reading of bills. A motion being made, "That the Board do now proceed to the third reading of bills," one of the new members—an Irishman—rose hastily, and protested against any such proceedings. He said that *this third reading of bills was all a humbug!* As for himself, *he* could understand the meaning of a bill after it had been read *twice*; and he thought it was a useless waste of time to read it a third time! This exhibition of parliamentary lore created the most uproarious laughter and applause, and quite discomfited the new "guardian of the City's laws."

—[*Journal of Commerce.*

Two Attempts to throw the Cars of the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad off the Track.

The first train from Dayton, last evening, encountered, when near the city, a "cross-tie" thrown across the rails, but the cow-catcher caught it and carried it in triumph to the depôt. While the President of the road and others were regarding the ominous timber, and waiting for the second Dayton train, a man came running down the track and informed them that the cars had been thrown from the track near the plankroad crossing.

It appeared that on the failure of the first attempt, the foul scoundrel had persisted in his murderous design and fixed a trap for the second train. The fine locomotive *S. S. L'Hommedieu*, said to be the best on the road, caught the timber, which was a large green oak cross-tie, and throwing it between the rails, shoved it along, as was discovered, by the mark, for about one hundred yards, when the end of the stick caught in the "frog" at a side track, and threw the engine from the track and down an embankment about twenty feet high, when it struck bottom upward. The engineer and fireman remained with it, and singular to relate, neither of them were hurt badly.

The engineer, Magoon, received a slight hurt on the back of his head, but in five minutes was at work doing the best he could for the locomotive. The fireman escaped without a scratch. The baggage car was thrown across the track and very much splintered, but its inmates were unhurt. The shock was not severe, and no one of the passengers was injured. The train was running at the rate of about ten miles per hour. The "tie" which was the instrument of mischief was ground and torn to ragged splinters, and the "frog" broken. It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that a reward of $1,000 is offered for the apprehension of the reckless and dangerous scoundrel. The damage resulting from this affair is about $4,000.—*Cin. Com., Jan. 17.*

Dr. Barth.—In the last letter received by the relations of the late Dr. Barth at Hamburg, he thus wrote: "I now really think, after the promise of departure has been given me many a time and not kept, that we shall leave in a few days; and if I could only rely on the fair words of my friends, I might be in Bornu in June next. If I safely return to Europe, I shall have occasion to write a separate work of all I have gone through and learnt at this place, entitled 'Mystères de Timbuktu.' What I have most suffered under latterly is the total absence of milk, which, with coffee, has been my only food for a considerable time past. Oh, if I could but once more partake of the pleasure of your table! This hope keeps up my spirits sometimes. I require much to be myself again:—God have mercy upon me! The rainy season commences again now, and I shall have to be on my journey while it lasts—but this I don't fear if I was but only away from here. My effects are not many, so that on that score it would not much matter, even if all my camels should again break down."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE!!

RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S COD LIVER OIL.

☞ The Late Firm of Rushton, Clark & Co. being dissolved by the death of Wm. L. Rushton (the only person of the name of Rushton ever connected with the firm,) the business in future will be continued by

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,

surviving partners and sole successors of R., C. & Co., Nos. 165, 273, and 511 BROADWAY,

all connection with the store, No. 10 Astor House being discontinued.

Our Mr. Hegeman has been connected with the establishment twenty-six years, and for twelve years has been a partner and had the principal charge of the business, and with the benefit of his experience and the combined efforts of each member of our firm, we trust to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to us.

THE GENUINE COD LIVER OIL,

hitherto made by R., C. & Co. will in future be made only by us—it was our Mr. Clark who went to Newfoundland to superintend its manufacture, and we warrant it pure. Our Oil is sold by all the most respectable druggists in the United States.

Caution.—Be careful to see that the name "HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO." is on each label, and the signature upon the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine.

☞ Professor McClintock's Pectoral Syrup.—Sore throat, hoarseness, loss of voice, coughs, spitting of blood, and other symptoms of bronchial or pulmonary complaints, are most promptly cured by Dr. McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP. There is no remedy equal to it. It is safe, pleasant to the taste, and agrees with the most delicate system. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., and by all Druggists.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. SIEBERT, Philadelphia.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all Tan, Pimples and Freckles from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, Agent.

☞ [illegible] this season, are followed with marked success by a free application of Dr. McCLINTOCK'S RHEUMATIC MIXTURE, and external friction with Dr. McCLINTOCK'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT. The most severe chronic and acute cases will yield to these remedies. Sold by all Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st., sole Proprietors of Dr. J. McCLINTOCK'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

☞ Fourteenth Ward Appeal.—The Association for the Relief of the Poor of the 14th Ward, respectfully announce that they have been in active operation since the 1st of January, and since that period 155 families have been aided. The Committee are pained to state that there is an unusual distress in the Ward, and they appeal to all who can contribute their mite, to do so in the cause of common humanity. We ask you to extend your helping hand to our neighbors who are devoting their time and energies to relieving those who are in a suffering condition. It is deemed, if possible, to keep up the organization during the months of January and February. There is a constant drain upon our treasury. Will you aid us in replenishing it, so that we can go on and assuage the sufferings of the destitute? The Visiting Committee are now at your door, soliciting aid, and any assistance in money, clothing, or provisions will be thankfully received; or donations of clothing may be sent on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, to No. 111 Elizabeth-st., between Broome and Grand sts., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Donations in money will also be received by C. KELLOGG, Book-keeper of the Westchester House, corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery. JOHN S. GILES, President.

CHARLES T. MATTHEWS, Treasurer.

PETER MONEGHAN, Secretary.

☞ N. B.—By Particular Request—The Anniversary Exercises of the Sabbath School of the First Mariners' Church, will be repeated THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the said Church, in Cherry-st., between Clinton and Montgomery-sts. The exercises at the Anniversary were decided to be of the most interesting character by the very large audience that attended on that occasion. Tickets to be obtained at the door, only 12½ cents. The proceeds to be devoted for the Benefit of Seamen. Doors open at 6 o'clock—Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

JOSEPH ADAMS, President Board of Trustees.

☞ Fallen Babylon Illustrated.—Prof. Bickley will deliver the Second Lecture of the Course on the Doomed Cities of Antiquity, at the Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19. Subject—*Doom and Fall of Babylon.* This Lecture will be illustrated with maps, plans and views of the Plains of Shinar. The views are colographic pictures of immense size, (25 feet square,) representing with Nature's truthfulness the present appearance of Babylon, neighboring views, special objects and surrounding scenery. Doors open at 6½ P. M. Lecture commences at 7½. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

☞ The Twelfth Regiment Ball Committee will meet at the Mercer House FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock. This being the last meeting before the Ball, members of the Floor Committee and other Committees are especially instructed to attend, that their duties may be assigned them.

☞ Mr. Andrew Foster's Lectures—THE AMERICAN VIEW OF RUSSIA—The first Lecture of the course will be delivered at the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19th, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *Peter the Great.* Tickets 25 cents.

☞ Veterans of 1812 will meet at No. 7 Birmingham-st., on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 11 A. M., to attend the funeral of our brother soldier, Joseph Covert; cockade on hat and crape on left arm. A. W. JONES, Commander.

☞ Ninth Anti-Slavery Lecture—At the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 7½ o'clock, by Hon. Horace Greeley. Subject—*Slavery and Labor.* Admittance, 25 cents.

☞ Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—FIRST COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock. Jan. 22.—James T. Brady, Esq.—Trial by Jury.

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of EDWARD DOOLEY, of Waterford County, Ireland, supposed to work in Brooklyn at sailmaking. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his sister MARY, at the Emigrant Office, Canal-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl, of tidy habits, as housemaid, in a small family of five or six persons; is capable of doing the general work, or can take a chambermaid's place, and is a most experienced washer and ironer; a good baker. Has excellent City reference. Will take $6 a month in a permanent situation. No objection to Brooklyn or Williamsburg. Call, or send a note, to No. 223 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is very capable for the situation; can produce the very best of city reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 225 1st-av., between 13th and 14th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable Protestant German young woman, to do general housework in the City or country; is a good plain cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; would take a moderate salary; is obliging and willing to please in every particular. Call at No. 223 Bowery for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter or chambermaid in a private family by a young girl who has the best references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 162 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., until engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and plain sewer. None but Protestants need apply. Call at No. 217 East 20th-st. To be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or waiter in a respectable family, or to do housework. Has lived four years in the last of families. Call at No. 54 Charlton-st., corner of Varick.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Apply at No. 98 West 19th-st.

CLERK.—An intelligent young German Clerk wishes to find a situation, where he only expects his board, lodging and washing in return for his services, until he speaks the English language perfect. Inquire at No. 32 Amity-place, rear, in Laurens-st., near Bleecker.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A widow lady, without encumbrance, wishes a situation as Housekeeper in a small family. No objection to go into the country. Address HOUSEKEEPER, or apply No. 10 Union-place, South Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av. Ferry.

GIRL WANTED—In a small private family, either German or Scotch, to cook, wash and iron. She must understand English, and have the best of testimonials. None other and no Irish need apply at No. 50 McDougal-st.

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME AND REGISTRY, No. 160 Grand-st.—A quiet, respectable boarding-house for female servants while out of place—whence they are provided with the best situations that can be procured.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED—To canvass for a new book now being published in New-York. Agents will be paid their board and traveling expenses, and from $100 to $150 per month, paid monthly in advance. As we receive hundreds of letters from those who have no intention of acting as agents, all letters in order to be noticed, must enclose $1, and if for any reason the applicant is not engaged it will be returned. Address, post-paid,

S. B. GETS, Windsor, Vt.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manufac'g Co., 7 Gold-st.

BOY WANTED—To learn the engraving business. A smart, intelligent boy about 14 years of age, and having a taste for drawing. He must bring specimens of his drawing of objects or letters. Apply at the corner of Maiden-lane and Broadway. JACOB HYATT, Engraver.

WET NURSE WANTED—Young and healthy, and with a fresh breast of milk. Apply at No. 82 Lexington-av.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 414 6th-av., corner of 26th-st. Servants in every capacity supplied from this Institution.

CIGAR MAKER WANTED.—Apply at No. 207 Bleecker-st. An American preferred.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE IN OR NEAR BROOKLYN—Wanted to purchase or exchange for other property and cash. The advertiser desires a convenient house, new or unfinished preferred, or lots eligibly situated for buildings, for which will be given in exchange a house and garden in a lovely Eastern village, and balance paid in cash, if desired. The house would accommodate a large number of boarders, for which it is especially desirable, being in the immediate vicinity of two of the most celebrated water cures in the world. The dwelling and every needed out-building is comfortably arranged under one good slate roof; the place growing more rapidly than any other Eastern village. Masons, carpenters, and mechanics generally are in good demand. Provisions are reasonable, and the present offers an unusual opportunity to any family desiring to leave the City. If well kept as a boarding-house, the place now offered would pay for itself in one, or at most two years. Apply (except from 10 to 3 o'clock) at No. 278 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, to CHARLES CARTER.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A small, three-story house, unfurnished, by a gentleman and wife, in a respectable neighborhood. Possession immediately. Address, stating terms and location, A. B., *Daily Times* Office.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman wishes permanent board for himself, a daughter, 17, and two sons, 15 and 12, on 1st of April. They will require three bedrooms, and would like a small parlor, in a small, quiet, private family, where there are no other boarders. Himself and one son would commence soon, if convenient. The daughter only would dine home. They prefer the comforts of a home to style. References unexceptionable. Address A. C., this office, stating price, rooms and reference.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, or handsomely furnished rooms without board, if preferred. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 169 Spring-st.

BOARDING.—Astor-place Hotel, Nos. 733, 735 and 737 Broadway (opposite Astor-place.) Families or single gentlemen will find very desirable rooms at this Hotel, with board at moderate prices.

BOARDING—At No. 68 Christopher-st., good and cheap to suit the hard times, always in advance. References given and required. Call and see. We strive to please.

BOARDING UP TOWN—May be had at No. 47 West 29th-st., near Broadway, with a suite of apartments on first landing; also, commodious chambers for gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen. The house is of the first-class, brown stone, English basement, with all the modern improvements. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, by calling at No. 236 Washington-st. References required.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen may be had at No. 123 Greene-st., near Waverley-place. Private breakfast if desired.

LARGE PARLOR TO LET—With bed-room attached, without board, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 4 Bond-st.

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Such knowledge is calculated not only to increase our personal comforts and abridge our expenses, but to give an impulse to experiment and invention, and to lead to results of the highest importance.

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ART AND LITERATURE.—CLOSING UP—Subscriptions taken a few days longer for the KNICKERBOCKER, and all the other $3 Magazines, and a certificate of membership in the COSMOPOLITAN AND ART LITERARY ASSOCIATION given to each subscriber. Call without delay at the bookstore No. 2 Astor House, and at the Knickerbocker Office, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs. Catalogues gratis.

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MY COURTSHIP,
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A true account of the author's adventures in England, Switzerland, and Italy, with

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THE AMERICAN HEIRESS.

Of all the personal confessions and autobiographical sketches that we have ever read or heard of, this is the strangest, the oddest, the most extraordinary; and, we must *as well admit at once, the most intensely interesting.* The book has cost us a couple of nights' sleep; and we have no doubt it has cost its author and its principal subject a good many more. We have read it carefully through, according to our invariable custom before venturing to give a decided opinion of a work; and we unhesitatingly pronounce "Wikoff's Courtship and its Consequences" not only a deeply exciting narrative, but one of the most remarkable tales ever unfolded to public exhibition.—*New-York Evening Mirror.*

Orders should be addressed to J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

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MUSIC AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park,) have in addition to the great reduction already made on their non-copyright music, decided to make important reductions on their copyrights, which consist of all the principal works of the favorite and celebrated composers, Wm. Vincent Wallace, Geo. F. Root, J. A. Fowler, Francis H. Brown, Wm. Dressler, &c., &c. A large majority of the music publishers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, having combined against us in order to prevent the public from receiving the benefit of our great reduction, have refused to supply our orders for their music, or to sell any music of our publication, or to sell to any person who will sell at the reduced prices. For a short time our stock may be incomplete, but we will at once proceed to republish all the non-copyright pieces of their catalogues at the reduced prices, and we have no doubt but we will soon find those who will be willing to supply all our wants. We are determined to sell to the public at the lowest prices, consistent with a remunerative profit to the publisher and dealer, or teacher, and will neither enter into, or submit to any combination for a contrary purpose. A corrected edition of our new catalogue at the reduced prices will be ready in a few days, and will be forwarded to any part of the United States free of charge. Dealers, seminaries and teachers supplied on the lowest terms.

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The book will considerably outlast the fashionable extravagances it so graphically exposes.

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To readers outside the pale of fashionable frivolity, they will be recommended by their gayety of humor, no less than by their sharp satire. As specimens of polished invective, they are rivaled by the productions of few of our modern Juvenals.

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The author, in his way, is a master, with the smallness and keenness of Thackeray, the liveliness and acquaintance with society of Willis, blended with a sly, dry humor that is entirely his own.

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The first Edition of 5,000 copies of Samuel Lover's new Novel

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Being entirely exhausted, we would state to the trade that a second edition (of 10,000 copies) is now in press, and will be ready in a few days.

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By the *Canada*, at Boston this week, will be received No. 1 of a new volume,

VOLUME THE TWENTY-SIXTH.

Subscriptions $10 per annum, in advance.

The above is delivered to subscribers in the City, and will be mailed to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of the subscription, by

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N. B.—Any Newspaper, Periodical, or Book, published in Europe, can be received through this Agency, at the usual rates. Address ARTHUR WILLMER.

THE LOST ARCTIC VOYAGERS.

An exceedingly interesting article on the loss of Sir John Franklin, and his party.

Continuation of NORTH AND SOUTH—RAG FAIR IN PARIS—PLAY—WILDLEGENDS—BULL-FROG—OUR RUSSIAN RELATIONS—BE ASSURED—THE ROVING ENGLISHMAN—PARIS UPON WHEELS—THE GREAT RED BOOK—are not among the least interesting articles to be found in the

February Number of

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

Now Ready, and for sale by all Booksellers.

A communication from Dr. Rae, on "The Lost Arctic Voyagers," can be found in the next weekly number of *Household Words.*

Weekly Household Words published every THURSDAY.

J. A. DIX, Publisher,
No. 10 Park-place, New-York.

THE BROADWAY BELLE—The ladies of "upper ten and lower twenty"—great weekly paper is out. Unprecedented success—4,000 subscribers last week. All other papers sink into insignificance. Only $1 a year by mail.

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THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure ALL kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

No change of diet ever necessary; eat the best you can get and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

Wholesale Agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st., A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

WESTERN FARM LEAGUE.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at Union Building, No. 183 Bowery, on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 7 o'clock. Mr. Wilkes, the delegate sent to Iowa to obtain general information and make selections of land for the League, having returned, will report upon the results of his mission, and furnish many interesting particulars. It is hoped that every member will attend, and all who desire reliable information concerning the Far West will find it to their advantage to attend this meeting.

THOS. W. FIELD, President.

BILLIARD TABLES.—Two good second-hand tables for sale cheap. Must be sold this week. The owner intends to go South in a few days, and wants money. A good chance for a bargain. Can be seen at No. 10 Ann-st.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC CHAGE, canvas, bagging and rope, by CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 123 Water-st.

RAILROAD IRON.—The subscribers have for sale 1,200 tons of the best Welsh manufacture and most approved pattern. E. & J. MAKINS, No. 54 Broadway.

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WITHOUT RESERVE,

and for cash only.

By order of REMSEN & POWER.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 15.

THE STORE has been closed for the last ten days, to mark down the stock, which will be at 50 per cent. less than former prices. Every article will be marked in plain figures, and in no case will any abatement be made.

The stock comprises all the novelties of the season, in fancy Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, Shawls, and every variety of goods adapted for the City trade; also, Domestic Goods of every description, Oil Cloths, Brussels, Velvets, Ingrain and other Carpets. The whole of this valuable stock must be sold without reserve, and for cash only. The present opportunity for obtaining bargains is almost unparalleled in this City, the stock being all purchased (since the extreme depression in the money market) at from 40 to 50 per cent. less than former prices, and now to be sold at another large reduction. We are confident that such bargains will be offered as must induce the public to appreciate and avail themselves of the present opportunity. The entire stock must be cleared out by the 20th of February.

N. B.—An express wagon will be run every two hours from the door, to deliver bundles free to all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and Hoboken.

P. S.—To merchants and others who buy over $100, 10 per cent. will be deducted from their bill.

Those who are owing the above firm will please hand in a settlement immediately to REMSEN & POWER.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Ladies, strangers and visitors in the City should, before leaving, procure a pair or two of Mrs. GAYNOR'S celebrated French wove corsets, which she sells at half the price usually charged. No. 65 Third-avenue, near 12th-st. N. B.—A new lot of embroideries just received.

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THE SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Embroideries, Laces, Cloaks, Lace Mantillas, rich Silk Dresses, selected by Madame FEDRICH, in Paris, and all suited to the present season, will be sold at a reduction of full 50 per cent. The attention of ladies is respectfully solicited. Warerooms, No. 23 Waverley-place.

GREAT REDUCTION IN READY-MADE CLOTHING—A few more Over-Coats on hand, $8 each; Dress and Frock Coats, $6—cost originally, $16; 1,000 Fancy Silk and Velvet Vests from $1 to $4 each.

GEORGE LEVIE,
corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On or about Dec. 4, Certificate No. 481, dated New-York, Aug. 22, for one hundred shares of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the name of Daniel B. Fearing, having Power of Attorney on the back of the Certificate signed and witnessed in blank. The public are cautioned against receiving said Certificate, the transfer of which has been stopped. (Signed.)

DANIEL B. FEARING, 5th-av., corner 15th-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1855.

$3,000 REWARD—Stolen or delivered by mistake, on the 2d inst., five bags of gold, containing five thousand dollars each. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

$25 REWARD—Lost, on Wednesday, the 17th, a gold lever Watch, in going from Troy-st. to 48th-st., in one of the Eighth-avenue cars—white dial, sunk seconds, chronometer balance. The above reward will be paid for its delivery at No. 9 6th-av., next door to Troy-st., where the maker's name and the number of the watch will be given.

EXPRESS DRIVER'S BOOK LOST—$2 REWARD—Lost on the 11th inst., in Broadway below the Astor House, or in some of the neighboring streets, an Express Driver's Delivery Book, marked "Austin" on the side. Whoever will leave it at our office shall receive the above reward. It is of no use to anybody but the owner.

ADAMS & CO., No. 59 Broadway.

$15 REWARD.—Lost, on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., at the Academy of Music, Box No. 16, a black overcoat. The above reward will be paid by leaving it at No. 25 Vesey-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—We are exhibiting between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., No. 67 Nassau-st., near John-st., New-York City, The First Premium Sheet-Metal Bending and Tubing Machine (patented March 28, 1854, by Wm. Webster, of Morrisiana, N. Y.,) for forming up Punch Cans, Instrument Chain Pumps, Boiler Tubes, Stove and Smoking Pipe Conductors, &c., (any size) grooved, lapped and butt joints. These machines are capable of doing up to 1,000 per cent. per day. All interested are invited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State Rights for sale and machines furnished. Communications, post-paid, replied to.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, } Sole Proprietors.
CHARLES MILLER,

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A SAFE INVESTMENT is offered by a well-established and prosperous wholesale Drug House, who wish to make some change in their business arrangements required by their increasing business. To any person wishing to make an investment of $20,000 to $25,000, as special capital, is offered as inducement for a safe and profitable return rarely met with. References of the highest character can be given, and all communications will be held strictly confidential. Address DRUGS, at this office.

$2,500.—COPARTNERSHIP.—The advertiser would like to associate himself with some established house, doing a respectable and safe business—Commission or Brokerage business preferred. He has many years' experience in the mercantile business in this City, and can furnish undoubted references as to character and ability, with the above capital. Address, with real name, (a strictly confidence (as none others will have attention,) MERCHANT, at the office of the *Daily Times.*

PARTNER WANTED—In the Clothing Business, by a person who has been in the business of manufacturing and jobbing of Clothing for the South and West, for the past ten years in this City. Has some $10,000 capital; wants an active business man as a general partner, with $15,000 or $20,000 capital. Good references given and required. Communications with real name, addressed Box No. 2,400 Post-Office, treated with the utmost confidence.

STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF A HARDWARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE FOR SALE.—This is a good opportunity for any person wishing to go into business; the location is the best in the City, and is doing a good and profitable trade. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars, inquire at the corner of South 7th and 4th-sts., Williamsburg, L. I.

$5,000.—ANY PERSON HAVING $3,000 to $10,000 CASH—Can have an interest in a highly remunerative manufacturing business in this City. A large stipulated per centage guaranteed, with or without permanent services. Call at room No. 6, in building Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., from 11 to 12 A. M., or 3 to 4 P. M., or address H. B., Box No. 1,899 Post-Office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A BAKER.—BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE!—$500 cash will buy the stock, fixtures, lease and good will of the business, of one of the largest, handsomest, and best located Bakery and Confectionery in this City, doing a good cash business. Apply immediately, at the cigar store, No. 518 8th-av.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—A person who understands the business thoroughly, and having a capital of $15,000, wants a partner with $15,000, to join him in purchasing one of the best hotels in this country. An opportunity offers to a man of energy that seldom occurs. Communications treated with the utmost confidence. Address Box No. 2,601 Post-Office.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—Wanted, a daguerreotype apparatus adapted for taking landscape views, and for use in the West. A young man familiar with the apparatus, and having some knowledge of Botany, can secure a good salary for nine months. Address I. E. H., office of the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.—A person well acquainted with the business can meet with an opportunity to enter, with little or no capital, a copartnership, by applying at the *American Advertiser* Office, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TEA, COFFEE, AND FRUIT STORE FOR SALE—Commanding the best cash trade of any store of the kind in Brooklyn; together with a three years' lease of the Store, and house rent the lowest on the street. Inquire on the premises, No. 39 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Wanted, men to sell useful domestic articles in city or country, of which active, industrious men, with small capital, can make large wages. Apply at No. 21 Bowery, New-York.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

TENTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The undersigned beg leave again to call the attention of the citizens of the Xth Ward to the wants of the suffering poor among us. Notwithstanding a noble response has already been made, whereby upwards of $800 have been subscribed, still the daily applications for help remind us that our resources must be replenished. The pressure of the times has reduced multitudes to utter destitution, who have never asked aid, and who now stand between the fear of starvation on the one hand, and the mortification of beggary on the other. It is for such that we again throw ourselves upon a charitable public, believing that all who can will contribute cheerfully. The partial relief which the Committee have already afforded requires an expenditure of about $300 weekly, in relieving as many families.

Contributions may be sent to the undersigned, (to whom also applications may be made for aid;) ROBERT M. FIELD, No. 146 Eldridge-st.; W. W. OSBORN, No. 270 Grand-st.; H. E. COATS, No. 28 Forsyth-st.; JOSEPH M. MARSH, No. 5 Eldridge-st.; and ASA PARKER, No. 189 Essex-st. R. T. HAWS, Chairman.

JOSEPH W. LESTER, } Secretaries.
ROBERT MACOY,

WM. ALLEN, Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE THIRTEENTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION—Will take place on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 19, 1855, at the house of Robert Underhill, Esq., corner of Clinton and Grand-sts. The public are respectfully invited to attend, as business of importance will be transacted. By order of

JOHN H. BRIGGS, President.

WM. H. M. CORNELL, Secretary.

DANIEL P. SAMMIS, Treasurer.

TO MERCHANTS, LAWYERS AND ARTISTS.—A spacious and [illegible] store, and elegant suites of chambers, to let on Broadway, the northwest corner of Anthony-st. The building is one of the most substantial in the City [illegible] The store is adapted for either a wholesale or retail [illegible] a central situation. The rooms above are well suited for the occupancy of lawyers, artists, bankers, [illegible] or other professional gentlemen, and possess every requisite convenience and all modern improvements, as gas, water, and ventilation. Apply to WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.—The Glenfield Patent Starch is warranted for its superior properties of strength, purity of color, durability and economy. [illegible] ROBERT BONTE, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York. Sole Agent for the United States.

AMUSEMENTS.

ON EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

[illegible]

APOTHEOSIS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Painted by JAMES BURNS.

[illegible]

NIBLO'S SALOON.—GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR, ON SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1855, by

PAUL JULIEN.

For this occasion the following eminent artists have kindly offered their valuable services: The favorite Prima Donna Signorina ADELINA PATTI, Mlle. MARTINI D'ORMY, Sig. LUIGI ROCCO, the celebrated Buffo; [illegible] AUGUST GOCKEL, the distinguished Pianist; Mr. ROBERT SABATIER, Pianist of the [illegible] side at the Piano.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Solo Piano-forte, [illegible] Mendelssohn [illegible] AUGUST GOCKEL.
2. Aria, "Ome pa deux" [illegible] Signor ROCCO.
3. Solo Violin, "Grand Fantasia" [illegible] PAUL JULIEN.
4. Cavatina, "Prova" [illegible] Signorina ADELINA PATTI.
5. Romance, "Il Don Sebastian" [illegible] Signor BERNARDI.
6. The Drinking Song of Lucrezia Borgia [illegible] Mlle. MARTINI D'ORMY.

PART II.

1. Solo Piano-forte, [illegible] AUGUST GOCKEL.
2. Ballad, "The Last Rose of Summer" [illegible] Mlle. MARTINI D'ORMY.
3. Solo Violin, "Grand Russian Capric" [illegible] PAUL JULIEN.
4. Song, the celebrated "Echo Song" [illegible] Signorina ADELINA PATTI.
5. Grand Duo, from the "Opera Puritani" [illegible] Sig. ROCCO and Sig. BERNARDI.
6. Solo Violin, "The Witches Dance" [illegible] PAUL JULIEN.

Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at all the principal music stores, hotels, and at the door on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at 6½ o'clock—Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway.—GREAT SUCCESS of the grand burlesque on the fairy opera of CINDERELLA, which will be repeated all this week. [illegible] SUPERIOR ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT [illegible] MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22 [illegible] LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR [illegible] SATURDAY EVENING next, Jan. 27. Benefit of [illegible]

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—In consequence of the [illegible] will perform EVERY EVENING [illegible] NO. 472 BROADWAY. [illegible]

N. B.—An entire change of programme [illegible]

H. WOOD, [illegible]
GEORGE CHRISTY, [illegible]

All business transacted by H. Wood.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission, 25 cents.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—FRIDAY—A sterling excellent [illegible] SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

A capital Comedy, played with [illegible] Nicholas Rue, Mr. Burton; [illegible] APOLLO IN NEW-YORK. [illegible] The Woman's Rights Convention, the Know-Nothings, and the great American Tableau.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance commences at 7 precisely. [illegible] THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, will be performed the Grand Opera and Fairy Spectacle of CINDERELLA. [illegible] To conclude with the Farce of THE HAPPY MAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7. [illegible] THIS EVENING [illegible] will be produced a new five-act Play, entitled NIGHT AND MORNING. [illegible] To conclude with the Farce of A LADY AND GENTLEMAN.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.—[illegible] FRIDAY EVENING [illegible] a Grand Equestrian Spectacle, in 3 acts, entitled SAMOS; OR THE ELEPHANT OF SIAM; AND THE CHILD OF THE DESERT. [illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—GRAND ANNUAL POULTRY SHOW [illegible] one of the MOST UNIQUE AND TREMENDOUSLY NAKY DISPLAYS of Domestic Fowls [illegible] in this country. FRIDAY EVENING [illegible] at 7½ o'clock, Mr. JOHNE SCOTT [illegible] OF SCOTLAND. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE PRETTY PIECES. [illegible]

ELECTRICAL PSYCHOLOGY.—[illegible] East Broadway, THIS EVENING [illegible] Dr. BENTON [illegible]

DONALDSON'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE.—Hope Chapel, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway. Open EVERY NIGHT with the largest Company in the world. Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½ o'clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will be made open to the public, at a small charge [illegible] Most of the paintings and Statuary [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Will be let for OPERAS, CONCERTS, LECTURES and BALLS. [illegible] JAMES PHALEN [illegible]

ROMAN GALLERY OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By the most celebrated Italian and [illegible] the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 to 5, and 7 to 9 o'clock.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City:

[illegible]

GEORGE C. ALLEN, [illegible] Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., [illegible]

MASTER LACKBEARD, WOULDN'T HAVE WHISKERS!—Aye, that would I, and [illegible] friend GRAHAM, but I [illegible] Then why don't you use my ONGUENT? [illegible] from the first application, and it will not stain or injure the skin. I refer to R. Conklin, Paterson, N. J.; Wm. Lyons, Cold Spring; H. Slocum, No. 82 [illegible] and others. I had the receipt from the celebrated [illegible] and tried myself and on my friends before I began to sell it, and know it to be good [illegible] a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 107 Nassau-st.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Eruptions, Chaps, Chafe, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE [illegible] GOURAUD'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, ROUGE [illegible] HAIR RESTORATIVE, LILY WHITE [illegible] Walker-st. [illegible] Washington-st., Boston; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia. [illegible]

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—[illegible] Brush Factory, No. 357 Pearl-st. [illegible] articles sold at the lowest factory prices. [illegible] superior quality [illegible] to order.

JOHN K. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

DANCING.

WINTER.

MEDICAL.

MINES.

DRUGS.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DENTISTRY.

DRUGGISTS.

OFFICE FOR SALE.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.

SCALES.

STEAM POWER.

MACHINERY.

ZINC PAINTS.

MARKET REPORTS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.

SUPREME COURT.

MARINE COURT.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] — Large sale of valuable coal stock. [illegible] Pottsville and Susquehanna Railroad Co. [illegible] Northumberland and Union Counties Loan Association [illegible]

[illegible]

Terms of sale 10 per cent. day of sale, the balance next day. Also, for account of whom it may concern:

[illegible] Parker Vein Coal Company Stock .... $100 each
[illegible] Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. .... $100 each
[illegible] Per Cent. Convertible Income Bonds of the [illegible] and Toledo Railroad Company, due 1865 [illegible] .... $1,000 each
[illegible] Fire Insurance Co. .... $50 each
[illegible] Mutual Insurance Co. .... $100 each
[illegible] Seven Per Cent. Income Bonds of the Cleveland and [illegible] Railroad Company, due 1855; interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1 .... $1,000 each

[illegible], Auctioneer.

BY [illegible] & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at [illegible] o'clock, at house No. [illegible] Howard-st. [illegible] household furniture, [illegible] rosewood parlor furniture, [illegible] French plate mirrors, [illegible] carpets, [illegible] spring mattresses, damask window curtains, [illegible] superior made mahogany [illegible] furniture to match, with marble-top [illegible] French pillows, [illegible] extension tables, [illegible] sofas, rockers, [illegible] chairs, lounges, candelabras, [illegible] hat stand, hall [illegible] China vases, mantel ornaments, [illegible] dinner and tea [illegible] castors, several dozen [illegible] together with about 120 quilts, blankets, sheets, pillow cases; also, table linen, napkins, [illegible]. The whole will positively be sold without reserve, by order of mortgagee. The house has been used as a [illegible] and the furniture is in excellent condition and cost to furnish $6,000. Deposits required from all purchasers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 18 and 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room, [illegible]. Large sale of rich Fancy Goods. An entire invoice of Wolstenholm's [illegible] plated ware, [illegible] every article is wrought by hammer, and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, [illegible] BEDSTEADS, &c.—F. COLTON [illegible] TO-MORROW (Saturday), Jan. 20, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] a very large [illegible] furniture of every kind and description, [illegible] rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, [illegible] marble top cards, side and centre [illegible] washstands, secretary bookcases, [illegible] French plate mirrors, three-ply and ingrain carpets, [illegible] extension tables, bedroom furniture, [illegible]. Also, balance of goods from [illegible]. Also, 150 patent bedsteads, suitable for the trade. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton, [illegible] cabinetmaker [illegible] furniture dealer, [illegible] Also, a large [illegible] household furnishing articles, large French plate mirrors, [illegible] carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, [illegible] sofa and parlor [illegible] furniture and house furnishing goods. Also a lot of second-hand furniture. [illegible] of sale.

[illegible] CHILTON, Auctioneer.

STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, SCREW POWER PRESSES, &c., IN FRENCH DYEING WORKS—COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, [illegible] on FRIDAY, Jan. 19, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. [illegible] West 19th-st., one steam engine, eight horse power, [illegible] inch stroke, Wm. Burden, maker; one fire boiler, [illegible] inch diameter, 25 feet long, one flue and steam drum, [illegible] from furnace front, [illegible] valves, cocks, belts, &c.; [illegible] Also, [illegible]

JOHN [illegible] VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at auction on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Jan. 19 and 20, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 30 Pine and 50 [illegible], [illegible] Household Furniture, consisting of mahogany and black walnut hair cloth sofas, tête-à-têtes, [illegible] marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, [illegible] extension tables, bookcases, [illegible] wardrobes, [illegible] cottage suites, mattresses, &c. Also, a line of silver plated table, desert and tea forks, spoons, toddy ladles, &c.

WATERBURY & DYER, Auctioneers.

BY WATERBURY & DYER.—GREAT ATTRACTION, THIS DAY, Friday, Jan. 19, at No. 38 Broad-st.—Self-winding and setting watches, in extra heavy double cases, a rare article. Also, very costly gold pocket watches, in magic cases of splendid style; also, a very brilliant array of French diamond jewelry. This sale is peremptory, and commences at 10½ o'clock, and will continue till every article on the catalogue is sold.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

COAL YARD.—No. [illegible] 18th-st.—The stock and fixtures, [illegible] years' lease of two brick dwellings, (3-stories,) [illegible] between Avenue A and 1st-av., will be sold by [illegible] at auction, by order of the Assignee, on [illegible] at 11 o'clock A. M. The [illegible] hard and egg coal and dust. Also, two horses and [illegible]. For particulars, inquire of the Assignee, [illegible]. F. J. PETER, Assignee.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. [illegible] Broadway, (up stairs.)—FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19. Auction Sale of a large and interesting collection of miscellaneous Books, English and American. Also, a number of fine Engravings, and a lot of staple and fancy Stationery. To commence at 7 o'clock.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The sale THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, in the salesrooms No. 21 Centre-st., will be [illegible] comprising the entire furniture of a private family and hotel. Elegant paintings, bar-room fittings, and every article in the housekeeping line.

BELL & BUSH.

A [illegible] SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the warerooms of A. C. HUMBERT, (late Humbert & [illegible]) Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, in continuation, embracing besides the [illegible] noticed in previous sales, two richly carved parlor suites, in rosewood, of exquisite design and finish. Also, some beautiful oil painted window shades. Also, a quantity of painted furniture, Windsor chairs, rockers, [illegible], to which the attention of the trade is particularly invited. Catalogues at the sale.

LORIN INGERSOLL, } Assignees.
JOEL W. MASON, }

SHERIFF'S SALE.—On FRIDAY, 19th day of January, 1855, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the southeast corner of Houston and Orchard-sts., a lot of groceries and fixtures, [illegible]

JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

[illegible], Deputy Sheriff.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A [illegible] REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times.—[illegible]

[illegible] Pianos from $[illegible] to $[illegible], being a reduction of [illegible] per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Bowery, near Houston-st.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in connection with [illegible] with special regard to the convenience of our numerous [illegible].

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—Grand diagonal 7-octave Piano; been used about two months, in elegant case, [illegible]; will be sold for $250; best City [illegible] and warranted; the owner leaves for Europe in a few days; can be seen at No. 146 West 22d-st., Jan. 18, 19 and 20, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

A VERY SUPERIOR $315 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE.—Seven-octave, made for the owner [illegible] weeks since, is perfect in every respect and fully warranted. Offered for $250, with stool and cover, on account of sickness. [illegible] Jan. 19 and 20.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes [illegible]. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with [illegible] HAINES BROTHERS & GUNSON, [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] }

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders in cash [illegible].

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid depositors on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1855. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

N. B.—Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.

WILLIAM H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1855.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto of $500 and under, and upon all sums above $500 entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after the 15th instant. All interest not called for will be added to the principal of the depositors.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

WM. MANDEVILLE, President.

W. P. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN RANDALL, }

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CIN. R. R. COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 13, 1854. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A Cash Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the Road for the last six months, ending 31st [illegible], has been declared, payable in conformity with the by-laws of the Company, on the 20th of January next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Banking Office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.

Transfer books will close from the evening of the 31st inst. to the 20th of January, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1854. }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the earnings of the road to the 31st inst., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th January next. The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock, this day, until the 20th Jan. inclusive. The interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of Jan., will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered, that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 31st December, as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 15th instant. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 19 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday the 13th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1855.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. By order ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date. JAS. [illegible], Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

MERCANTILE BANK.—New-York, Jan. 9, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive. W. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1855.—NOTICE TO CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE ATLAS BANK, Clymer, having expired; notice is hereby given, that a final dividend of eleven (11) per cent. is hereby declared upon the unpaid balances of the outstanding certificates given for the redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation, properly endorsed, at this Department, if presented within six months from the date of this notice, and not otherwise. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

a18,'53-1awly F D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN,

ap7,'54-1awly F Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

a18 '53-1awly F D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The Funds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in Bonds in this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PULIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 3[illegible] 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1854.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, invites attention to his improved method of constructing Artificial Dentures, which combine the following advantages:

1. There are no seams or crevices for the lodgment of food, to vitiate the saliva or infect the breath, as not even the slightest moisture can get between the teeth and plate.

2. An Artificial Gum, which is as firm and indestructible as the teeth, is fused at a high heat between and around their base, which unites them firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set. This gum imparts to the teeth that peculiar expression and life-like appearance which characterize the natural organs.

3. Great strength is obtained by thus uniting the teeth, gum and plate, and no ordinary force in masticating can break them from their base.

4. A clear and distinct articulation of speech is restored. This important change is effected by having the inside of the teeth and gum of a natural form. To this form the tongue is readily adapted. This perfect adaptation of the tongue to the denture prevents the hissing or muffled sounds in speaking or singing so often observed in persons wearing artificial teeth.

5. The natural form and expression of the mouth and face can be restored, in cases where they have become sunken. This is done by means of additional attachments to the frame work supporting the teeth. These attachments are so formed as to bring out the sunken portions, and sustain them in their proper position. They are covered with the above named gum compound and become component parts of the denture, and when tightly formed cannot be detected by the closest observer. This method of restoring the cheeks to their original fullness, and also the natural form and expression of the mouth and lips, has been well tested, having been made a special feature in the author's practice for several years past. A variety of Photographic and Daguerreotype likenesses, which have been taken of persons without this improvement and also with it, can be seen at his office, showing the great change in appearance which is produced in the countenances of individuals now wearing dentures constructed upon this principle, which the public are invited to call and examine, together with other specimens of his improved style of work, not requiring the above attachments.

6. The plates usually employed for this work are platina, the purity of which prevents even the slightest tarnish, or unpleasant taste in the mouth. In short, this system embraces many new and important features, which are readily appreciated by those wearing artificial dentures upon this principle. With reference to the utility of this method, numerous testimonials can be given from eminent Dentists in the various cities of the Union, and persons wearing the work in this and other cities.

J. ALLEN, No. 30 Bond-st., New-York.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855. }

THE [illegible] CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY propose to sell Three Millions of Dollars of their Free Land Bonds, secured by [illegible] acres of their Lands situated within the State of Illinois. These lands lie on both sides of the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and are valued at $[illegible]. These Bonds are the first and only lien upon said lands.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of March and September, in the City of New-York. The principal is payable on the 1st of September, 18[illegible], in said City.

The Bonds will be received as cash at par, in payment for these lands, if the purchaser so elects, at the time of making the purchase. The lands will be sold forthwith, and the proceeds of the sales deposited in some safe monied institution by the Trustees, and applied to the purchase of the Bonds, at the market rates, so long as they can be bought at par or under.

The Company further offer to the subscribers to this loan the option to subscribe for twenty-one thousand shares of the stock, on or before the first day of January 1856, by paying the assessments which shall have been levied upon the stock of the Company prior to that date. The stock to be issued in the proportion of seven shares to each bond of one thousand dollars.

The interest on the bonds to be adjusted at the day of payment of the respective instalments.

Any obligation of the Company maturing within 30 days of the periods at which the instalments become due, will be received on account thereof, deducting interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The company having already received subscriptions for $800,000 of these Bonds at seventy per cent., and reserved $1,000,000 for their Stock and Bondholders in Europe, will receive subscriptions in the same rate per cent. for the balance, at their Office, No. 50 Wall-st., until the 25th day of January instant.

The payments for subscriptions will be received in instalments, as follows:

10 per cent. on the [illegible] inst.
10 per cent. on the 10th February next.
10 per cent. on the 10th March next.
10 per cent. on the 10th April next.
10 per cent. on the 10th August next.
10 per cent. on the 10th September next.
10 per cent. on the 10th October next.
10 per cent. on the 10th November next.

Subscribers may at any time previous to the maturity of the final instalments, pay the whole or any portion of the instalments due, and receive Bonds for the same.

Five per cent. of the amount subscribed will be retained until the payment of the last installment.

A full report of the prospects and finances of the Company has just been published, for which and further information respecting the proposed loan, application may be made at the office of the Company. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855. }

LOAN OF $600,000.—The Board of Managers of this Company, in pursuance of the unanimous action of the Stockholders at their late Annual Meeting, have resolved to issue the Seven Per Cent. Convertible Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of $600,000, in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, having twenty years to run—the privilege of converting into stock being limited to April 1, 1860—with an ample sinking fund provided for the payment of said Bonds at their maturity. These Bonds are now offered to the Stockholders in proportion to the amount of stock held by them respectively on the 1st day of January, inst., upon terms which will be made known at the Office of the Company.

Stockholders residing in the City of New-York are requested to elect to take their pro rata on or before Saturday the 20th inst., by notice to the undersigned; and those residing elsewhere will be expected to elect, by letter, immediately upon the receipt of notice.

The first installment of 20 per cent. will be required on the 1st day of February next, and the balance in monthly installments thereafter of 10 per cent. each.

Such of the Bonds as may not be taken by the Stockholders within the time above named, will be disposed of under the direction of the Finance Committee, at not less than the price originally fixed for the same.

By order. WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK, BURLINGTON, VT., Jan. 12, 1855.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF BURLINGTON.—For several months past, Mr. John Thompson, a broker in New-York, who publishes a bank note reporter, has most unjustly assailed this institution, for which he has been prosecuted for libel.

Although these attacks were unfounded, and greatly injurious to the Bank, no suit would probably have been instituted, if its officers had been fully convinced that Mr. Thompson was acting in good faith in the matter. He has repeated his attack in his Reporter the 8th January, inst., in an article which is grossly untrue, and he may, perhaps, continue his assaults, with the hope of influencing the suit now pending against him.

Under these circumstances, we deem it due to the public, as well as to ourselves, to say that this Bank is perfectly sound, beyond all question, and that it has at all times redeemed its circulation promptly, both at its own counter and at the Suffolk Bank, at Boston, where it is the practice of the New-England Banks to make their redemptions, and the public may rest assured that it will continue promptly so to do.

HENRY P. HICKOK, President.

W. L. STRONG, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The arrangements under which the undersigned is honoring the drafts of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & CO., are believed to be such as will ensure the payment of all that may have been drawn on their several correspondents in the Atlantic States. But as the requisite advices may not have reached their several agents, the undersigned requests that in case of the protests of any of the drafts of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & CO., they should be presented to him at the Bank of America, in this City.

DAVID HOADLEY, Assignee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agency of this Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1855. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed from the 24th until the 29th inst., inclusive, in consequence of a meeting of stockholders to be held on the 29th inst., for the purpose of amending the By-Laws. Said meeting is to be held at Room No. 42 Trinity Building, at 1 P. M.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—GREEN & SEWELL, No. 2 Wall-st. Uncurrent money, checks and drafts on other cities, and certificates of deposit bought at the lowest market rates. Collections made everywhere throughout the United States and Canadas, at a low rate and with promptness. Business paper and loans of every description negotiated.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1854.

ADAMS & BUCKINGHAMS, No. 18 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, AND GRAHAM & BUCKINGHAMS, New-Orleans, La. COMMISSION MERCHANTS; Are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and other produce, to either address as above.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY.—The stock of this Company has been apportioned, the subscribers entitled thereto, can pay the balance of the first instalment and receive scrip certificates, if applied for on or before the 20th inst., at the office, No. 8 Gilsey Buildings, corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-sts.

THOMAS W. JAMES, Secretary of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1855. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 5, next, at the office of the Company, No. 59 Bowery, from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from 15th instant until after the election. By order

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHOENIX MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA are informed that a circular has been sent to all those whose address could be ascertained; those who have not received it, can obtain the same by applying at No. 13 Broadway, second story, room No. 5, between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Scrip Stock of the MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY is required to be paid at their office, No. 50 4th-av., on the 1st of February next. By order of the Board. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

$25,000 WANTED—On improved business property in Cincinnati—$25,000 to $30,000—for which ample security and liberal interest will be given. For particulars, inquire of

BURT BROS. & CO., No. 23 Chambers-st.

$20,000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—For five years, at 7 per cent. interest, on good improved real estate in this City. Down town property prefered. Apply to

J. McALLEN ROBISON, No. 16 Wall-st.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or on transit to New-York, by

THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

COAL.

FLOUR, COAL, BREAD.—The people's Coal, Flour and Bread Agencies, No. 36 Broadway, and No. 1 Chatham-square, New-York, and No. 331 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, are now prepared to supply the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn with all qualities of flour by the single barrel, at the wholesale market price; also a superior article of home-made bread at four cents per pound, and coal at the lowest prices. These agencies being established for the purpose of reducing the high prices now charged for coal, flour and bread. Those in want will aid in putting down prices by purchasing only at those agencies which are established to put down all monopolies.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices: Egg and stone sizes, $6 50 per ton; Nut size, $6; Cumberland lumps, for grates, $7 50; Cumberland fine, blacksmith use, $7. Yard, No. 313 Delancey-st., corner of Goerck, New-York, and foot of Grand-st., Williamsburg, at the Ferry. JAMES MOORE.

STEAMBOATS.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—Wanted, an old Tow-Boat, (speed or accommodation no object,) to run from the north shore of Staten Island to New-York, touching at Bergen and Communipaw each way. Must have two collectors on board—the most ungentlemanly boors, both by nature and association, that can be found on the Island; one to grunt out an answer to a gentleman's question, and the other to turn the ladies off the boat when it may strike his fancy.

N. B.—Leave Island at 10 A. M., and return at 2 P. M., in fine weather only. For further particulars, apply to the Assistant Chambermaid.

THE STEAMBOAT SPLENDID FOR SALE—With all her fixtures, &c.—Said boat is in good running order, and is well adapted for freight and passengers. For particulars inquire of WALTER MILLARD, at New-Hamburg, or of GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, No. 173 West-st., New-York City. W. MILLARD & CO.

NEW-HAMBURG, Dec. 29, 1854.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

RAILROADS.

OPENING OF THE MAIN LINE AND GALENA BRANCH OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—New and continuous Railroad route from Cairo to Galena, and from Cairo to Chicago, without change of cars. Through Line to Saint Louis, all the way by Railroad.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 26, 1854. }

On and after MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1855, through Passenger and Freight Trains of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will leave Cairo for Chicago, and Chicago for Cairo, morning and evening; connecting twice daily at Sandoval with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis; at Decatur, with the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, for Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples; at Bloomington, with the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad; at La Salle, with the Rock Island Railroad for Rock Island and Davenport; and at Mendota, with the Central Military Tract Railroad for Galesburg, Burlington, Quincy and Central Iowa.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, regular Passenger and Freight Trains will commence running over the Galena Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, leaving Galena morning and evening, going south, and Cairo, as above.

From Galena the Northwestern Railroad lines of the country, there are lines of stages running north on both sides of the Mississippi River—one through Northeastern Iowa to St. Paul, and the other through Northwestern Wisconsin, to the Pineries, on the Black, Chippewa and St. Croix Rivers. Arrangements are being made to put on a first-class line of steamers, to run in connection with the road from Galena and Dunleith on the opening of navigation.

Passengers from the South, bound to St. Louis, can take the cars at Cairo, avoid the delays and dangers of navigation above that point, and reach their destination from 12 to 24 hours quicker than by the river.

Passengers going South are assured, that at and below Cairo, the navigation of the Mississippi River is never interrupted by ice or low water, and first-class steamers will always be in readiness to take passengers and freight down the river.

Arrangements have been made for ample passenger and freight accommodations at Cairo, and the road has a full and superior equipment ready for business.

For information, apply either to GEORGE WATSON, Division Superintendent, Centralia; JOHN E. WYMAN, Division Superintendent, Amboy; or at the office of the Company, in Chicago, of R. B. MASON,

Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.,)

First—St. Louis Day Express .... 9:15 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express .... 10:15 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton ([illegible] miles), without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER (Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, [illegible] HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantages of this.

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—9 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—2:30 P. M., Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—8:25 P. M., Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 29, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo, Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 29, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:20 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:35 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train, 3 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, Way Passenger Train, 7:15 A. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 10:30 A. M. [illegible] and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown 1, and 6 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 13th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M. from Canal-st., for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 3 P. M., Burlington 5:40, St. Albans 7:40; lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; and Rutland 9:20, lodge, leave at 6 A. M., arrive Burlington 8:20; leave at 10:45 A. M., for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare, $3; 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare, $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. E. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. B. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st. 6th Month, 26th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George B. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Elias F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. M. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy,

GEO. B. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES.

No. 22 William-st. and No. 173 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite New-st. CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus.

This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates. JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 64 Wall-st.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Intend applying to the Legislature for liberty to increase their capital.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.

EDWIN B. YALE.

COLLINS HOTEL—Will let with board, on most reasonable terms, three large parlors with bed-rooms, gas and croton water for families, and several single rooms, with or without board. Apply at above House foot Canal-st.

MUSEUM HOTEL—No. 22 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, [illegible] cents. Open all night.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854	Saturday, Dec. 16	1854
Wednesday, Jan. 10	1855	Saturday, Dec. 30	1854
Wednesday, Jan. 24	1855	Saturday, Jan. 13	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 7	1855	Saturday, Jan. 27	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21	1855	Saturday, Feb. 10	1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7	1855	Saturday, Feb. 24	1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins;	AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie;	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott;	CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison;	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Jan. 17.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Jan. 31.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN.

In first cabin, main saloon $130
In first cabin, lower saloon 110
In second cabin 60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.

Specie delivered in Havre or London.

All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.

For passage or freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Feb. 24.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, connecting with the favorite steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Letters, [illegible] cents per half ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will commence receiving freight on MONDAY, Jan. 22, and sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connoly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail FRIDAY, Feb. 9. Bills of lading must be sent in for signature evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM ADAMS and E. ELLIS EVERSON against W. J. FIELD CAFFALL and JOHN DOE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 8 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred dollars, with interest on one hundred thereof from the 7th of December, 1854, and with interest on five hundred thereof from the 30th day of December, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 8, 1855.

WM. P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 12th day of January 1855. WM. P. CHAMBERS,

ja13-1aw6wF Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—JASPER T. VAN VLECK and WILLIAM G. READ, plaintiffs, against W. S. PICKETT, J. R. MACMURDO and G. S. PICKETT, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants and each of them.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 17th day of January, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 140 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, with interest from the 16th day of January, 1855, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Jan. 18, 1855. TOWNSEND & RAYMOND,

ja19-1aw6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL FLOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Richard A. Reading, No. 229 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1855.

JAMES FLOY, }
RICH. A. READING, } Executors.
JAMES DAVIS, }

ja12-1aw6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FOOTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Amherst Wight, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1854.

CATHARINE FOOTE, Executrix.
CHARLES B. FOOTE, } Executors.
FRANCIS O'BRIEN, }

s15-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN D. WILSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. MILLER & DEVLIN, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 30, 1854.

o2-1aw6mF*

JOSEPHINE T. WILSON, } Administrators.
CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN TREADWELL, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. SOPHRONIA TREADWELL, in Hicks-st., between Summit and Carroll-sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated July 27, 1854.

SOPHRONIA TREADWELL, } Administrators.
RALPH C. EVLETH, }

jy28-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JONATHAN M. ROWLAND, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

HENRIETTA M. ROWLAND, }
HENRY ROWLAND, } Administrators.

d22-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN G. BROUGHTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of PEET & NICHOLS, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

BARRENDENA BROUGHTON, } Adm'rs.
d22-1aw6mF* CHARLES A. NICHOLS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WASHBURN, late of the City of New-York, Clergyman, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CUMMINS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, Esqs., No. 19 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1854.

FREDERICK L. WASHBURN,

s22-1aw6mF* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW G. SELTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 212 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1854.

o26-1aw6mF* THOMAS MORTON, Executor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an election for Directors of the Australian Steamship Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34 Broadway, on MONDAY, the [illegible] day of February, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

JAS. [illegible], President.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF [illegible] THIRD-STREET, from the [illegible] to the [illegible], in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to PATRICK KELLY, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. [illegible] Chambers-st., (3d story, front room,) in the City, on or before the 22d day of December, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the [illegible] day of January, 1855.

Third—That the abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of January, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, between the easterly side of [illegible], and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of [illegible]-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

PATRICK KELLY, }
MICHAEL A. REID, } Commissioners.
ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, }

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE, in the [illegible] Ward of the City. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, J. M. DAVIES, No. 11 Wall-st., in this City, on or before the 29th day of December, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in said City, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 12th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and contained as follows, that is to say: On the north by the southerly line or side of 69th-st.; on the east by the westerly line or side of the [illegible]-av.; on the west by the easterly line or side of 11th-av. And also all those other certain lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on the southerly side of the 69th-st., between 10th-st. and 11th-st., and also all the lots fronting on the westerly side of the 11th-av., between 59th and 60th-sts. aforesaid, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 24 day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr., }
JOHN A. WEEKS, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH S. YORK, }

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from 42d-st. to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, Chambers-st., City Hall of the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of January, 1855.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 18th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 10th day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, lying on either side of [illegible], between the northerly line or side of 42d-st. and the centre line of the block between 42d and [illegible], extending to the distance of about 102 feet on either side thereof. And, also, all those other certain pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in said City, on either side of the 1st-av., between the centre line of the block between 42d and [illegible] on the south, and the line of high-water mark in the Harlem River on the north, and extending to the distance of one-half the block on either side thereof, excepting therefrom so much of said lands as lie on the easterly side of said avenue beyond the line of high-water mark.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, }
GEORGE H. PURSER, } Commissioners.
WM. SINCLAIR, }

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH-STREET, from river to river, where not already opened, and excluding such parts as are within the bounds of the new Central Park, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of 67th-st., in the said City of New-York, where not already opened, and excluding such parts as are within the bounds of the new Central Park, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements, touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 9, 1813.

ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. TOTTEN and SAMUEL L. HOPPING against EDWARD H. CRAMMER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 70 Wall-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and nine dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest from the 4th day of October, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 5, 1854.

BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled cause was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1855.

BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT,

j5-1aw6wF Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES L. BENEDICT to be discharged from his trust as the Assignee, of ADRASTO ABBO & ROBERT FORNARI, of Sorrento, in Italy.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of ABBO & FORNARI, of Sorrento, in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Italy, that they show cause before the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 5th day of March, 1855, at 10 o'clock in the morning, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be made that the resignation of the said CHARLES L. BENEDICT, Assignee of the said ABBO & FORNARI, be accepted and he be discharged from his trust, and GUISEPPE DE LEVA be appointed trustee in his place.—Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1855. CHAS. ELIOT SCOVILLE,

j12-1aw6wF Attorney, No. 70 Wall-st. New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Abner Sandford, at his residence, No. 30 Amity-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of December, 1854. ABNER SANFORD,

WILLIAM B. JONES,

d22-1aw6mF* Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BELL ABRAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 222 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 14, 1854.

d15-1aw6mF* JOSEPH TUCKER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS G. HAMERSLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office No. 8 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1854.

s29-1aw6mF* JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES NEWCOMEN, late of the City of New-York, Florist, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 35 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 3, 1854.

au4-1aw6mF* A. B. BELKNAP, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 38 North Moore-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 8, 1854. JOSEPH FORSYTH, Administrator.

n10-1aw6mF*

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That a certain Promissory Note made by me, dated San Francisco, Aug. 1, 1854, for $12,[illegible], drawn to the order of F. Dimond, and payable on the 1st day of April, 1855, for certain reasons will not be paid by me. H. A. [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

News from Washington—U. S. Senator from New-Hampshire—Valuable Paintings, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The Star has received private information that Governor BAKER, of New-Hampshire, has tendered the Senatorial seat, vacant by the death of Mr. NORRIS, to JOHN S. WELLS.

Several chef d'oeuvres of MURILLO, CORREGIO, and other masters, which were brought from Spain during Revolutionary times, by the late R. W. MEADE, of the United States Navy, have elicited the admiration of connoisseurs during the past week in the rotunda of the Capitol. They are to be disposed of for the benefit of a daughter of MEADE's, residing in this city, after an opportunity has been given to the public for an examination.

The Pacific Railroad Bill.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The friends of the Pacific Railroad bill held a meeting this evening in the House of Representatives, to secure unity of sentiment in their action on the bill to-morrow in the House.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

No. 30—Ferdinand Clark vs. Benjamin C. Clark et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court, District of Columbia.

Justice CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court with cost.

No. 31—Wm. Fontain vs. Wm. Ravand.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Justice McLEAN delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court with costs.

No. 1—The United States vs. Daniel W. Coxe, et al.—Appeal from the District Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Chief Justice TANEY delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the District Court, remanding the cause with directions to dismiss the petition.

No. 43—John Fisher's administrator, appellant, vs. Moses Wanner, et al.—Argument concluded by Mr. Phillips for the appellant.

The Mails.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

No mail north of Philadelphia by the evening train to-day.

New-York State Temperance Convention.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The State Temperance Convention met here last evening. Judge MILLER was called to the Chair. The address of E. C. DELAVAN, President, was read; also the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer.

Messrs. CRAMPTON and CULVER made some remarks.

A Committee of five was then appointed to nominate permanent officers, and the Convention adjourned to this morning.

This morning the Convention on reassembling reported the following officers:

E. C. DELAVAN for President; R. H. WALWORTH, of Saratoga; JOHN MILLER, of Cortland; LABAN HOSKINS, of Cayuga; JOHN J. KNOX, of Oneida; R. N. HAVENS, of New-York; LEVI HARRIS, of Chenango; JESSE KETCHUM, of Erie, and CHARLES BARTLETT, of Dutchess, Vice Presidents. JOHN N. WILDER, WM. McELROY, C. P. WILLIAMS, W. S. BOARDMAN, A. G. FARR, [illegible] McCLURE, WM. RICHARDSON, of Albany; ABIJAH McCOY, of Saratoga, and HERMAN CAMP, of Tompkins, Executive Committee. E. CORNING & Co, Treasurers; ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Auditor.

The same Committee also reported a resolution in relation to the efforts of E. C. DELAVAN on behalf of the cause of Temperance.

C. C. LEIGH said through highly esteeming the labors of Mr. DELAVAN, he was opposed to singling him out among the many who had been active in the cause.

Mr. STEBBINS supported the action of the Committee in recommending the resolution.

Mr. LEIGH moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

After further debate on the resolution it was withdrawn, and a resolution offered by Mr. STEBBINS, endorsing the efficient aid rendered to the cause by the Executive Committee and officers of the Society was adopted.

A resolution, offered by Mr. STEBBINS, fully endorsing the expression of the Committee as contained in their report in relation to the efficient services of Mr. DELAVAN was adopted.

Mr. BURLEIGH proposed for adoption a pledge on the part of the Society.

A debate then followed on the political bearing of the question, the propriety of having national laws for the suppression of the use of ardent spirits in the Navy and District of Columbia, and the importation of liquors, &c.

Mr. McCOY suggested an addition to the pledge, requiring members to vote on the Temperance issue, in view of the Carson League pledge.

After a debate, the whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr. WARREN, of New-York, offered a resolution congratulating the Society in the advancement of public opinion in reference to the position favorable thereto, taken by the Governors of the several States. Also, a resolution that Governor CLARK's message sustains the duty and right of legislation to suppress the traffic, and is fully in accordance with his course as Senator, and as full an expression as the friends of Temperance had a right to expect.

After some debate the last resolution was laid on the table, and the following added, on motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, to the first resolution: that the recommendations of the Governor are consistent with his Senatorial course, and in accordance with the views of the friends of Temperance.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

After a vote of thanks to the Legislature, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

New-Hampshire Know-Nothing State Convention.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 18.

The Know-Nothing State Convention held here yesterday made the following nominations:

Rev. JOHN MOORE, Universalist minister of Concord, for Governor; FRANK H. LYFORD, of Manchester, for Railroad Commissioner; ELDER PRICE, of New-Market, a Methodist minister, for Representative to Congress from the First District; MASON W. TAPPAN, of Bradford, from the Second District, and A. H. CRAGIN, of Lebanon, from the Third District.

Mr. TAPPAN is a prominent Free-Soiler, and Mr. CRAGIN, the candidate from the Third District, is the editor of the Lebanon *Whig*.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 18.

Considerable excitement and no little amusement prevails here in political circles and among the citizens generally, by discovery of the fact that Rev. JOHN MOORE, nominated at Manchester by the "Know-Nothing" Convention for Governor, is ineligible to the office, the Constitution of New-Hampshire requiring a residence of seven years, whereas the reverend candidate moved into this State from Vermont only five years ago.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Jan. 18.

In the Senate, to-day, a resolution was offered requesting the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of requiring military companies to be composed of two-thirds Americans; and the resolution was agreed to, by a vote of Yeas, 17; Nays, 13.

Massachusetts Senatorship.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

Another Caucus of the members of the Legislature, was held at the State House this afternoon, relating to the United States Senatorship. So far as is known, the proceedings resulted in no definite action. Mr. WILSON, member from Brookline, proposes Hon. SAMUEL HOAR, of Concord, as a good candidate for the office. The character of Gen. WILSON for political honesty, was assailed and defended with much warmth during the discussion. It is thought Gen. WILSON's chances of the Senatorship are lessening every day.

The mass of the American people think they have been out-generaled by the Free Soil leaders, who have had longer practice in political intrigue, and it is believed the election of WILSON will lead to a serious breach in the Order.

U. S. Senator from Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The Legislature of Louisiana will proceed to the election of a United States Senator on Monday next.

Excitement at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 18.

Mr. FRENCH, the Councilman who opposed the reception of JOHN MITCHEL by the city authorities, and introduced a resolution to that effect, which was adopted in his Board, was burned in effigy last evening.

The City Treasurer has begun to distrain the property of those merchants who have refused to pay their taxes, and much excitement has been created by the movement.

Dispatches from New-Orleans state that SCHULTZ, HARDEN & LATTING have resumed business.

Lard is in good demand, and 1,000 bbls. have been sold at 8½c.

New-York Exchange is dull at ½ per cent. premium.

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 18—6 P. M.

A fire broke out 7 o'clock this evening in the store of SMITH & KEACH, Oil, Gas, and Lamp dealers, and is now burning briskly. The wind is blowing quite freshly, and the indications are that the fire will be extensive.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Through the great exertions of the firemen the fire was confined to the building where it originated. The store of Messrs. SMITH & KEACH was destroyed. Loss $5,000; covered by insurance.

Franklin Birthday Festival.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The members and friends of the Press of this city celebrated the Anniversary of FRANKLIN's birth at the Globe Hotel, last night, in grand style. The attendance was large, and the best feeling characterized the occasion. Elegant speeches were made, and appropriate toasts and sentiments given. ANDREW SHERMAN, Editor of the *Daily Journal*, presided.

Gas Explosion—Two Women Injured.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

An explosion of gas took place last night in a house of ill-fame in this city, kept by Mrs. BACHELDER, at No. 176 Endicott-street, which blew out a portion of the brick wall of the building, smashed the windows, &c. FRANCES CRAIG, a young woman who was a boarder there, is terribly and probably fatally burned, and MATILDA PINTEAUX, another girl, was thrown down stairs and badly injured.

Marine Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The brig *Delhi*, from St. Thomas in twelve days, arrived here to-day. She left in port the brig *C. C. Billings*, for New-York, the steamer *Clyde*, from New-York, and the U. S. ship *Falmouth*, for Bird's Island in a few days. On the 30th, saw a large ship on her beam-ends in latitude 35°, longitude 74° 50', with masts standing and sails lashed, but was unable to ascertain her name.

St. Louis Commercial Affairs.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 16th says: The panic subsided here after 12 o'clock yesterday, and more money was deposited in the Banks than was withdrawn.

Three houses who have suspended will shortly resume business again.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 18.

Our Stock market showed some little improvement this morning, sales being made at the following rates: Reading Railroad, 36¾; Morris Canal, 11½; Long Island Railroad, 14¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾; Pennsylvania State Fives, 85¾. Money is a little easier.

The Southern Mails.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The New-Orleans mails of Thursday and Friday last, and those from intermediate points, as late as due, came to hand this morning.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

We have received the New-Orleans papers of Saturday last, but they contain nothing worth telegraphing.

Execution Postponed.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The execution of PHELPS, the murderer, which was to have taken place to-morrow, has been postponed for three weeks.

Arrival of the Sarah Sands at Portland.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The steamship *Sarah Sands*, last from Cork, arrived here at 1½ o'clock this afternoon with thirty-six cabin and eight steerage passengers.

Arrival of the Asia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The R. M. steamship *Asia*, from Boston, 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, arrived here about 8½ o'clock this evening, and sailed shortly after for Liverpool.

Departure of the City of Manchester.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The screw steamship *City of Manchester* sailed this morning for Liverpool with 117 passengers and a large mail.

Weather Reports.

WOODSTOCK, Thursday, Jan. 18—11 A. M.

It commenced snowing here at 7 o'clock last evening. The snow has reached the depth of nine inches, and the storm still continues.

BRATTLEBORO', Thursday, Jan. 18.

It has been snowing here all the morning, and the snow is already four inches deep.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Thursday, Jan. 18—11 A. M.

It has been snowing here since last evening. The snow is now eight inches deep.

HANOVER, Thursday, Jan. 18—11 A. M.

Snow commenced falling here last night and has continued ever since. It is now about ten inches deep.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 18.

One of the most severe rain storms of the season has continued all day, and there are no indications of its clearing up this evening.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Jan. 18.

The propeller *St. Nicholas* cleared from this port this morning, at 1 o'clock, for Toronto. Weather fine—no snow.

WOODSTOCK, Vt., Thursday, Jan. 18.

It commenced snowing here at 7 o'clock last evening, and still continues. Nearly a foot of snow has fallen.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Jan. 18.

Raining heavily all the forenoon.

A MOTHER AND HER CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—A dreadful accident occurred at Newbury on Tuesday night last, by which a woman named FORD, and her child, (about six years of age,) were burned to death in their beds. It appears from the evidence received by the Coroner that the mother was a woman of intemperate habits, and it was supposed that they retired to rest leaving the candle so near the bed that it caught fire.

[Advertisement.]

$3 50 and $5 for Penmanship, and $12 50 for a thorough course of double-entry bookkeeping. A reduction of one-half from the subscriber's regular charges, to suit the times.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

"We advise those who wish to improve their handwriting, to bear in mind that there is not a place in the world where the art of Penmanship can be acquired either more agreeably or more expeditiously than at the establishment of Mr. GOLDSMITH."

[Advertisement.]

REAL LIFE-SIZE.—The only real life-size Photographs, made really on canvas, and finished in oil, are those done by ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. Call and see them, and observe that they are not taken on paper and pasted on the canvas, as is the case with others who advertise Photographs on canvas. Persons having ordinary Daguerreotypes can have them reproduced life-size. Every style of picture taken in any kind of weather.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, is about to form a Private Class of Ladies and Gentlemen, for the purpose of imparting a practical knowledge of this useful and interesting science. Apply to FOWLERS AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY BUT ONE OF THE GREAT POULTRY SHOW AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, the Conversational Meeting, discussions, addresses, &c., will take place in the Lecture Room. Saturday will positively close the exhibition, although upwards of 4,000 people per day visit it with such approbation. Notwithstanding this crowd, if you go betimes in the morning you can see all the elegant fowls with ease and comfort.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, at No. [illegible] Thompson-st., by Rev. Wm. C. Smith, Mr. CHARLES B. HYATT to Miss DRUSILLA J. WESTERFIELD, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. J. Westerfield, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. T. J. Millett, Mr. WM. D. THOMAS, Jr., of Swansea, England, to FRANCES ELEANOR, daughter of Thos. Svinson, of St. Johns, West Indies.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, at St. John's Church, by Rev. T. T. Guion, Mr. JAMES B. TITUS to MARY AUGUSTA, daughter of Mott Bedell, Esq.

In Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 17, in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Thos. W. Coit, D. D., Mr. GEORGE BIRD, of this City, to Miss MARY WARREN, daughter of the late Le Grand Cannon, Esq., of Troy.

At Port Richmond, on Tuesday, Jan. 16, by Rev. James Brownlee, Mr. THOMAS H. MINOR to Miss CATHARINE JANE DECKER, both of Staten Island.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 18, ISAAC LUCAS, Esq., in the 74th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at No. 1 Cottage-place, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

Albany papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 18, of lingering illness, Miss ELIZABETH COGAN, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Bowen, No. [illegible] Elizabeth-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 18, after a short illness, MILTON, infant son of Abram and Rebecca Polhemus, aged 3 years, 6 months and 3 days.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his parents' residence, No. [illegible].

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, of consumption, after a long and severe illness, ELIZA SHERIDAN, in the 46th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of her son, Thos. W. Sheridan, also of her brother, James Seeper, and her brother-in-law, Henry McCaddin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 84 James-st., this day, at 1 o'clock P. M. The funeral will cross the ferry at the foot of Grand-st., East River.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 18, HENRY ALVIN, infant son of Ralph and Anna M. Teet, aged 6 weeks.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Friday, 19th inst., from No. 20 Spring-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, CATHARINE DE VERE QUIN, aged 22 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her father, James Quin, No. 372 Bleecker-st., on Friday, at 11½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Rochester, for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, KATE, eldest daughter of James D. and Hester Brown, aged 6 years and 9 mos.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 68 4th-av., this day, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock.

At Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 18, after a lingering illness, Miss ELIZABETH BRUSH, in the 63d year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Mr. Richard Brush, Jamaica. The cars leave Brooklyn at 12 A. M., and return at 4½ P. M.

At Melrose, on Thursday, Jan. 18, of consumption, JOHN DOLLNER, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, 21st inst., at 9 o'clock, from No. [illegible] Prospect-st., Melrose. Those who cannot leave the City, will please meet the train at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 10 o'clock. The remains to be taken to Greenwood.

At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, after a long and painful illness, Hon. AARON VARK, aged 71 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. In the death of Judge Vark, Yonkers has lost one of her oldest and most valuable citizens, who, for his integrity and worth, enjoyed for more than fifty years the confidence of the entire community.

At Delavan, Ill., on Friday, Jan. 12, suddenly, of asthma, WILLIAM C., son of Hon. Lot Clark, aged 30 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...JAN. 18.

$3,000 Indiana State 5s	89	50 N. Y. Central R. R....b60	89
5,000 Virginia 6s....s3	93½	14 do....pbc	89½
10,000 do....s3	93¾	200 do....opg	89½
11,000 do....s3	94	100 do....b30	89½
7,000 do.	94	100 do.	89½
4,000 Missouri 6s	86¾	20 Mich. Central R. R.	97
2,000 do.	86	7 North. Indiana R. R.	84
2,000 Harlem 1st Mg. Bs.	81	300 Harlem Railroad....s3	23
2,000 Erie Income Bds.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Erie Conv'e Bds. '71	74½	100 do....b30	23½
1,000 Erie Conv't Bds. '62	74	50 do....b60	23
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds....s3	70¼	100 do....b10	23
1,000 do....s3	71	300 do....s3	23½
500 do.	71	450 Erie Railroad....s3	47
1,000 Erie Bds. of '75....b3	70	200 do....s3	47
6 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	110½	200 do....b30	47
10 do.	110	100 do....b60	47
20 Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	100 do....b10	47
11 Am. Exchange Bank	103	100 do....b30	47
20 Hanover Bank	95	100 do....b60	47
12 Merchants' Ex. Bank	95	200 do....b60	47
20 Mechanics' Bank	110	100 do....b3	46½
350 Canton Company	22½	200 do....c	46
100 do....s3	22½	100 do....s3	46½
100 do....b30	22¾	38 do....s3	46
95 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	4	100 do....b60	47
50 Penn. Coal Co.	105	250 do....b7	47
150 do.	104½	100 do....b10	47
200 Cumb. Coal Co....s3	33	100 do....s30	46½
300 do....s3	33	100 do.	47
900 do....s3	33½	100 New-Jersey R. R.	115½
300 do.	33¾	200 Reading Railroad....b10	73
1000 do....s3	33½	100 do....b30	73
100 do....b10	33	600 do....b3	73
100 do....b10	33	400 do....b30	73
200 do....b60	33¾	200 do.	73
200 do....b60	33¾	50 do.	73
200 do....s60	33	50 Hudson River R. R.	39
10 do.	33¾	100 do....b45	39
350 do....s3	33¼	200 do....b60	39
200 do....s10	33¾	200 do....c	38
100 do....s30	33	11 do.	38
50 do....s60	33¾	100 do....b30	38
50 Nicara. Tran. Co....b30	15¾	400 do.	38
200 do....b30	16	300 do....b60	38
100 N. Y. Cent'l R. R....opg	89	17 Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	96
100 do....b60	89¾	100 Ill. Cen. Railroad	92¼
200 do....b30	89	10 Mich. Southern R. R.	84

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made by A. H. NICOLAY:

$5,000 N. Y. & N. H. R. R. 7's, 1860, int. added	91½
5,000 Mich. Southern R. R. 7's, 1863, int. added	79½@79½
16,000 Col., Piq. & I. R. R. 1st mort., int. added	70 @70½
12,000 Cleve. & Toledo R. R. Inc., int. added	67½@67½
15,000 Ohio & Miss. R. R. 2d mort., int. added	49½
1,000 Racine (Wis.) City 7's	60½
350 shares Northern Indiana R. R.	77½@84½
17 shares Northern Indiana R. R.	83
3 shares Michigan Southern R. R.	88½
20 shares American Express Co.	105
80 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	80
20 shares Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	79
95 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co.	89½
100 shares Union Ferry Co. of Brooklyn	100
300 shares High Shoals Mining & Manufacturing Co., per share	1

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Indiana State 5s	89½	150 Cumb. Coal Co.	33½
10,000 Virginia 6s	94½	300 do.	33½
4,000 do.	94½	100 do....b10	33½
10,000 Missouri 6s	86	50 do....b60	34
3,000 California 7s, '70	84	100 do.	33¾
1,000 Harlem 1st Mort. B.	81½	50 do....b30	33½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	70½	400 do.	33½
3,000 do....b60	71½	500 do....b10	33½
5,000 do....b60	72	150 do....s60	33
1,000 Erie Con. Bds. of '75	70½	150 do.	33
50 Merchants' Ex. Bank	95	10 Pennsylvania Coal Co.	104½
50 Canton Company....b10	23	10 Reading Railroad	73
150 do....b3	23	300 do.	73
100 Nicara. Transit Co....c	16½	100 do....b10	73
100 do....b60	16¾	100 do....s3	73
50 Erie Railroad....b3	47	200 New-York C. R. R.	89
100 do.	46½	200 do....b60	89
50 do....s30	46½	100 do....opg	89
100 do.	46½	11 Panama Railroad	[illegible]
200 Harlem Railroad....b30	23½	50 Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	85

THURSDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The day was a quiet one in Wall-street. The Foreign houses await the receipt of their correspondence by the *Canada* due from Boston to-morrow afternoon, and are not disposed to do much in Exchange. No steamer goes until Wednesday next. The operations in Stocks continue to favor higher prices, particularly for State Bonds and Railroad Shares, and in some of the favorite Railroad Loans. There is also an improved movement in Cumberland Coal Shares. The general advance on the list to-day was about 1 ℙ cent., the market closing in the afternoon with a little less buoyancy than it exhibited earlier in the day. The purchases of Virginia State Stock were at 93@94, and more wanted. This rise will be a great relief to the Indiana and other Free Bankers who have been run upon on account of the late heavy break down in their securities, rather than from the actual wants of the bill holder. There is said to be a general improvement in the demand for country currency, as well in this State as at the commercial points on the Ohio River. We understand that the subscription at 70 ℙ cent. to the new Illinois Central Loan of $3,000,000 now reaches $1,600,000. Only $2,000,000 wanted from subscribers on this side the Atlantic. The subscription already made is now secured, the terms being that as soon as $1,500,000 is taken, the obligation is binding.

The request for Money returnable on demand is not equal to the disposition of Bank and other lenders to place their funds in this way. Discounts are gradually easing up. The current operations of mercantile business, disconnected from old engagements or involvements, are not creating a large amount of paper. Sixty day acceptances on Southern shipments are less abundant than usual at this season of the year; there is more done in Cotton and other exports on Foreign bills direct or very short sight New-York drafts. The out-door rates of discounts on prime paper, 60 days to 4 months, range 8 to 12 ℙ cent. Fair names 12 to 15. The Banks now run up their aggregate line of loans in about the proportion of the increase of Specie. They are not generally disposed to risk new business based on what may prove to be a temporary engagement of their deposits.

It is stated that Mr. BACON will address a letter to the Metropolitan Committee, appointed on Monday evening, giving a detailed statement of the condition of his houses at St. Louis and San Francisco respectively. There is less talk on the Street about the controversy growing out of the dishonor of his drafts on Friday last.

We have been requested to state that the new Coal Stock to be sold to-morrow by Mr. DRAPER is the property, in the Shamokin Pennsylvania improvements of Mr. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, one of the principal contractors in building the Railroad from Treverton to the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal. The Treverton Company is directed by Messrs. JAMES L. MORRIS, (President,) formerly of the Paterson road; C. J. CAMMANN, formerly of the Merchants' Bank, L. A. SUAREZ of Harmony Nephews, GEORGE W. BEEBE of BEEBE & Co., and WILLIAM H. RUSSELL. Their own finances are independent, and the interest of Mr. MORRIS is sold by direction of his creditors. The Stock is represented to us by one of the highly respectable direction as well worthy public attention. We direct attention to a communication on the subject, which will be found in another place.

We understand that one or more arrests have been made by the police—see report in another column—on account of the late robbery of $25,000 at the vault of the Merchants' Bank. It is gratifying to know that thus far no suspicion has attached to any of the employés in the Bank.

The California Nugget of native Gold, as discovered in and taken from the bed of a creek near the base of the Sierra Nevada range of mountains in Calavaras County, was received here last evening by the steamer *Cahawba* from New-Orleans. It excited much admiration in one of the rooms of the Astor House, where the owners are stopping a few days. One of these gentlemen is of the party of hardy miners who discovered it. The placer of claim had been worked with poor success for several months, to the depth of fifteen feet below the bed of the small stream, which runs through a ravine 150 feet below the general level of the country, when this splendid *mass of pure* gold was struck by the pick-axe. It weighs 160½ *pounds, including about 10 or 12 pounds of gold*, bearing quartz. Its value, at the ordinary assay of *California dust, is $38,900, but the ascertained* superior fineness of this specimen, 907 parts to the thousand, would give an actual value of nearly $40,000. Information derived from this gentleman, confirmed by a previous survey of the same region a year or two ago by Mr. HENRY WELLS, the senior partner of WELLS, FARGO & Co., with whom we conversed on the subject only a few days ago, leads us to the conclusion that the Gold of the Sierra Nevada is as inexhaustible as the Iron ore in the fields of Northern Pennsylvania. The opinion is that the deeper the beds of the ravines are excavated, and the more thoroughly the surrounding hills or spurs of the mountain are tunneled, the larger the masses of Gold or richly bearing quartz will be found. Wherever the superior English machinery which one or two of the London Mining Companies have sent out, has been applied, the quartz is found to yield an enormous profit on the labor and capital invested. And so with the process of tuneling and canalling. Quick fortunes may be rare, because the expenditure of time and money is large and the labor severe, but there would *seem to be no doubt* that the Gold, by some extraordinary eruption of *nature, has been imbedded in the ravines and spurs* of this range of mountains to an extent which is not likely to be measured by the present generation of miners.

The interest due January 20 on the Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, will be paid by the Ohio Life and Trust Company. The money was provided in advance by the Road managers, at Cincinnati, who are understood to feel much encouraged by the current business of their line.

The annual report of the Little Miami Railroad of Ohio—the trunk line out of Cincinnati in the direction of Columbus—has been published in pamphlet form, for the information of Stockholders. The operations of the fiscal year, ending December 1, 1854, were:

In Gross Receipts		$681,562
Running Expenses	$344,894	
Current Interest	49,794	
Taxes and Drawbacks	24,234	
		$418,922
Net profit on $2,965,981 Capital S.		$262,640
June 1, half yearly Dividend		140,89[illegible]

The December Dividend was omitted; making the account with the Stockholders stand:

Cr. *Surplus of Dec. 1, 1853*	$121,674
Net Profit to Dec. 1, 1854	262,640
Miscellaneous Revenue	14,780
	$399,094
Dr. June Dividend	$140,898
Balance undivided	$258,196

This sum is reserved for a second track, making the general balance sheet of the Company stand—

Dr. To Construction	$2,642,713
Real Estate	513,263
Equipment and Shops	490,797
Xenia Railroad Stock	436,516
Mt. Vernon and Springfield Stock	200,150
Accounts and Mis. Assets	190,464
Total	$4,473,903
Cr. By Capital Stock	$2,963,981
Cincinnati City Loans	707,000
Temporary Debt of Company	464,786
Renewal Fund	80,000
Reserved profits, as above	258,196
Total	$4,473,903

Valuable Coal and Railroad Shares.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. S. DRAPER will sell, this day, shares in the following named companies, belonging to Governor MORRIS, and now held as collateral security:

MAHONEY AND SHAMOKIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—This company own lands at Treverton, in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, fourteen miles from the Susquehanna River—3,054 acres of the richest coal lands. A *semi*-anthracite free burning fuel, containing ten veins, measuring in thickness from six to twenty-four feet each, have already been opened and proved, and are now being worked. Extensive schutes and screens and other machinery have been erected, equal to passing 1,500 tons per day. They also own 936 acres of heavily timbered wood lands adjoining. *This company is entirely without debt.*

Treverton and Susquehanna Railroad extends from Treverton, 15 miles to the Susquehanna River, and crosses by a bridge of 3,000 feet to Port Treverton, where it connects with the Pennsylvania Canal at their large shipping basin. The Railroad, and every work in its connection, are built in the most thorough manner, laid with heavy rail, and already equipped with engines and cars for a coal business of 300,000 tons per annum. It is intended this road shall transport for other Companies, as well as the Mahoney and Shamokin. The Railroad Company has a bonded debt of $103,000.

Northumberland and Union Counties Land Association owns 2,000 acres valuable wood land, adjoining the Coal Company's property. Also, land in the town of Treverton, and adjoining the Susquehanna River, 300 acres, upon which a town is laid out adjoining the large shipping basin at Port Treverton.

To the original purchasers of the Coal Company, and Railroad shares, the Land Company's shares were donated.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Indiana Free Banks.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Below we give a report of the Citizens' Committee, which was appointed to fix the value of free bank paper. These gentlemen were selected from among our best business men. There is no important difference between this classification and that made by the association of free bankers at the late meeting. There is a very general feeling among all classes of people in city and country to be governed by a uniform rate for free bank money; and, so far as we can learn, the following list gives satisfaction.

In regard to an agency, the Committee, in view of the appointment of DE PAUW and DEFREES, by the free bankers, for the same purpose contemplated by the citizens, have concluded to defer that matter, and, if satisfactory, allow the bankers' agency to supercede the one the Committee was directed to establish:

REPORT.

The Committee appointed at a public meeting of the business men of Indianapolis, held at the Court-house, Dec. 30, 1854, to examine the securities of the Stock Banks of Indiana, and classify them according to the value of the Bonds deposited with the State Auditor, report as follows, and recommend that the bills be received at the prices named. Should any of the Banks named in the first class refuse to redeem in coin, or the value of the securities of the second and third classes change, the classification will be altered accordingly.

GEO. T. BROWNING, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 11, 1855.

Bank	Securities	Amount
FIRST CLASS—SPECIE-PAYING—PAR.		
Bank of Indiana, Michigan City	Ind. 5's	$25,000
	Mo. 6's	25,000
Bank of Brookville, Brookville	Ind. 5's	19,000
	Va. 6's	24,000
Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse	Ind. 5's	7,000
	Ind. 2½'s	60,000
Bank of Elkhart, Elkhart	Ind. 5's	20,500
Bank of Rockville, Rockville	La. 6's	50,000
Bank of Goshen, Goshen	Ind. 5's	18,000
	Ind. 2½'s	30,000
	Tenn. 6's	9,000
	La. 6's	12,000
Bank of Mt. Vernon, Mt. Vernon	Ga. 7's	38,500
	N. C. 6's	41,000
Bank of Salem, Salem	La. 6s	14,000
Bank of the Capital, Indianapolis	Ind. 2½s	20,000
Bank of Warsaw, Warsaw	Ind. 5s	6,000
	Ind. 2½s	50,700
Bank of Monticello, Monticello	Va. 6s	50,000
Canal Bank, Evansville	Ind. 5s	50,000
Crescent City Bank, Evansville	Ind. 5s	67,000
	Ky. 6s	2,500
Cambridge City Bank, Camb'ge City	Ind. 5s	30,000
Central Bank, Indianapolis	Va. 6s	114,000
Fayette Co. Bank, Connersville	Va. 6s	60,000
Farmers' Bank, Westfield	Ind. 5s	20,000
	Ind. 2½s	20,272
	Va. 6s	4,000
	Mo. 6s	5,000
Farmers' and Mechanics' B'k, Ind'lis	La. 6s	26,000
Gramercy Bank, Lafayette	Ind. 5s	8,500
	Va. 6s	10,000
	Ga. 7s	1,500
	La. 6s	10,000
	Mo. 6s	10,000
Hoosier Bank, Logansport	La. 6s	24,000
	Mo. 6s	15,000
Indiana Bank, Madison	Ind. 5's	500
	Ind. 2½'s	22,700
	Va. 6's	2,000
	Mo. 6's	20,000
Indiana Stock Bank, Laporte	Ind. 5's	65,000
Kentucky Stock Bank, Columbus	Ind. 5's	14,000
	Ky. 6's	3,000
	Ga. 7's	6,500
	La. 6's	10,000
	Mo. 6's	2,000
Kalamazoo Bank, Albion	Va. 6's	26,000
	N. C. 6's	26,000
Lagrange Bank, Lima	Ind. 5's	1,000
	Ind. 2½'s	22,000
	Ky. 6's	12,000
	Tenn. 6's	5,000
	La. 6's	21,000
	N. C. 6's	5,000
Laurel Bank, Laurel	Ind. 5's	56,000
Merch'ts' & Mechanics' B'k, N. Albany	Ind. 5's	4,000
	Ky. 6's	28,000
	Tenn. 6's	3,000
	Ga. 7's	20,000
N. Y. & Va. S. S. Bk., Evansville	Va. 6's	52,000
Prairie City Bk., Terre Haute	Ind. 5's	125,000
Southern Bank, Terre Haute	Ind. 5's	37,000
	Va. 6's	40,000
	Mo. 6's	17,000
Salem Bank, North Salem	Ind. 5's	5,000
	Va. 6's	5,000
	La. 6's	40,000
Traders' Bank, Indianapolis	Ind. 2½'s	55,000
SECOND CLASS—WORTH 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.		
Bank of Covington, Covington	Va. 6's	$2,000
	La. 6's	112,000
Bank of Fort Wayne, Fort Wayne	Va. 6's	125,000
Bank of Rochester	Va. 6's	5,000
	Ohio 6's	4,000
	La. 6's	60,000
	Mo. 6's	30,000
Bank of South Bend, South Bend	Va. 6's	42,000
	N. C. 6's	31,000
Bank of Rensselaer, Rensselaer	La. 6's	12,500
	Penn. 5's	14,000
Bank of Perrysville, Perrysville	Va. 6's	6,000
	Mo. 6's	4,000
Delaware Co. Bank, Muncie	Va. 6's	56,000
Elkhart Co. Bank, Goshen	Ind. 2½'s	30,000
	Va. 6's	56,000
	La. 6's	37,000
	N. C. 6's	12,000
Farmers' and Mech. B'k, Rensselear	La. 6's	67,000
Great Western Bank, Terre Haute	Va. 6's	90,000
Huntington Co. Bank, Huntinton	Va. 6's	50,000
Indian Reserve Bank, Kokomo	Va. 6's	66,000
Northwestern Bank, Bloomfield	Va. 6's	147,000
	Mo. 6's	50,000
New-York Stock Bank, Vincennes	Va. 6's	62,000
	Mo. 6's	25,000
Tippecanoe Bank, Winnemac	Va. 6's	51,000
State Stock Bank, Marion	Va. 6's	28,000
	La. 6's	50,000
	Ind. 5's	53,500
State Stock Bank, Jamestown	Va. 6's	100,000
	Mo. 6's	25,000
Upper Wabash Bank, Wabash	Va. 6's	152,500
Wayne Bank, Logansport	Va. 6's	70,000
	Ohio 6's	7,346
Shawnee Bank, Attica	La. 6's	57,000
Wayne Bank, Richmond	Va. 6's	40,000
Wabash River Bank, Jasper	Va. 6's	270,000
Wabash River Bank, Newville	Va. 6's	58,000
Wabash River Bank, N. Corydon	Va. 6's	115,000
THIRD CLASS—WORTH 75 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.		
Atlantic Bank, Jackson	Ind. 2½'s	$23,850
	Va. 6's	5,000
Bank of Albion, Albion	*Penn. 5's*	30,000
Bank of Attica, Attica	Ind. 5's	108,800
Bank of North America, Newport	Ind. 5's	60,000
Bank of North America, Clinton	Ind. 5's	—
Bank of Bridgeport, Bridgeport	Ind. 5's	19,000
Bank of Connersville, Connersville	Ind. 5's	359,500
	Ohio 6's	11,800
Bank of T. Wadsworth, Michigan City	Mo. 6's	5,000
Bank of Rockport, Rockport	Mo. 6's	6,000
Bank of America, Morocco	Ind. 5's	50,000
Bank of Auburn, Auburn	Canceled.	
Bank of Albany, New-Albany	Ind. 5's	23,000
Drovers' Bank, Rome	Ind. 5's	47,000
Farmers' Bank, Jasper	Ind. 5's	5,000
	Penn. 5's	46,000
Government Stock Bank, Layfayette	Ind. 5's	24,500
	Mo. 6's	2,000
Greene County Bank, Bloomfield	Ind. 5's	80,000
Merchants' Bank, Layfayette	Ind. 5's	28,400
Merchants' Bank, Springfield	Ind. 5's	4,000
Marshall County Bank, Plymouth	—	—
Northern Indiana Bank, Logansport	Ind. 5's	78,000
Orange Bank, Peosyville	Ind. 5's	20,000
Public Stock Bank, Newport	Ind. 5's	50,000
Perry County Bank, Cannelton	Ind. 5's	60,000
	Penn. 5's	33,500
Plymouth Bank, Plymouth	Ind. 5's	43,000
	Va. 6's	2,000
State Stock, Logansport	Ind. 5's	68,000
Steuben County Bank, Angola	Ind. 5's	5,000
	Ind. 2½'s	50,000
	La. 6's	56,000
State Stock Bank, Peru	Ind. 5's	131,000
State Stock Security Bank, Newport	Ind. 5's	50,000
Traders' Bank, Nashville	Ind. 5's	75,400
Traders' Bank, Terre Haute	Ind. 5's	30,600
Western Bank, Plymouth	Ind. 5's	40,000
	Va. 6's	22,500
	Ind. 6's	10,000
Wabash Valley Bank, Logansport	Ind. 2½'s	117,388
	La. 6's	5,000

Money Affairs at St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 15.

The announcement contained in our Saturday's issue, of the suspension of the banking-house of PAGE & BACON, created a wide spread sensation in our community, which was not diminished, but rather increased, by the fact that Messrs. LOKER, RENICK & Co., bankers, did not open their doors. Ordinary business was left unattended to, and the mind seemed absorbed, at first, in the public calamity of the stoppage of PAGE & BACON, and afterwards in the run which commenced on the other banking-houses of the city.

Soon after 9 o'clock A. M., it was manifest that a run had commenced upon LUCAS & SIMONDS, L. A. BENOIST & Co., and the Boatmen's Saving Institution, and it was continued uninterruptedly, but without any manifestation of unpleasant feeling, until 4 o'clock—the usual hour of closing on Saturdays—when these three establishments closed their doors for the day, *having promptly met every call of their depositors.* Other banking houses were subjected to more than ordinary calls, and all sustained themselves without faltering. Many persons presented the notes of the Bank of the State of Missouri at its counter and received specie for them; but, thanks to the fact that, in the most troubled times we have ever had, that institution has never failed in a single instance to meet in gold and silver all demands upon it, and to the further fact, well known to exist, that it has ample means at hand for any emergency, nothing like a run upon it was attempted, nor have we the least idea there will be.

It was evident throughout the day that the panic was not, to any considerable extent, among the substantial merchants of our city. Some of them, doubtless, drew their deposits, but more to meet the liabilities of the day than from any fear with regard to the safety of their money. No observer in the different houses could have failed to see, as we were advised the fact was, that it was the small depositors who composed the bulk of the crowds. Indeed, we know of many of our citizens, having thousands on deposit where others had tens, who did not draw a check or make any move indicative of uneasiness of feeling; but, on the contrary, expressed openly their regret that they had not the means to increase their deposits. It was a marked feature in the street conversations that no expressions of unkind feeling toward the bankers were heard—showing a deep-seated conviction in the minds of depositors that their money was in the hands of men of the highest integrity, who, whatever might be the result of the day's pressure, were above all suspicion of any unworthy design, purpose or act.

We unhesitatingly declare our conviction that this panic has not proceeded from any impression on the public mind that LUCAS & SIMONDS, BENOIST & Co., or the Boatmen's Institution were, in themselves, unable to meet all legitimate demands upon them in the regular course of business. Not one man who withdrew his deposits from them, if he could have answered candidly, would have affirmed that this act was the result of anything but the suspension of the other houses. Every depositor with LUCAS & SIMONDS knew, as the whole community does, that the senior member of that house is this day worth, upon a moderate estimate, two and a half millions of dollars, to say nothing of the property of the other members, and the means of the firm.

It is equally well known that BENOIST & Co. are men of large wealth, who have conducted their business with great prudence; and that the Boatmen's Institution is managed by some of the most careful and upright business men in our city, and that its loans are in every instance on short paper, secured by three names. Yet with these facts well known, and without any single indication of inability or indisposition in these houses to meet all the demands of their business, the apprehension caused by the disasters of others, led to the results we have mentioned.

The following cards are published in the same paper:

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13, 1855.

We beg leave to state that we have made arrangements to place all enclosures for collection from foreign correspondents, both those now in our hands and all received on and after this date, at the Bank of the State of Missouri, for the credit of or remittance to the proper parties. All collections and moneys received on and after this date, from home and country correspondents having current accounts with us, will be placed in the hands of our esteemed and responsible fellow-citizen, ROBERT M. HENNING, Esq., who will directly advise of and account for the same.

As soon as possible, our books will be written up, and every correspondent advised of the state of his account. So soon, too, as we can cast about us and ascertain our precise situation, we shall make a full statement of our affairs; meanwhile, we ask the indulgence of our friends for the amount of time requisite for this, with a house whose operations are as extensive as ours, assuring them that the deepest and sincerest emotion we have at this unfortunate juncture is one of less solicitude for ourselves than of regret for the temporary inconvenience and misfortune of such as may be involved with us.

Yours truly, PAGE & BACON.

NOTICE.—All outstanding drafts drawn on PAGE & BACON, by J. BUNN, of Springfield, Ill., will be duly honored on presentation at the office of RENICK & WOODRUFF.

J. BUNN.

JAN. 15, 1855.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned, knowing and relying on the ample ability of the following Banking-houses, in the city of St. Louis, and with a view of quieting the public mind in regard to the safety of deposits made with them, hereby pledge themselves and offer as a guarantee their property, to make good all deposits with either of said Banking-houses, to wit: Messrs. "LUCAS & SIMONDS," "BENOIST, [illegible] & Co.," "TESSON & DANJEN," "L. A. BENOIST & Co.," "JNO. J. ANDERSON & Co.," "[illegible] & BARKSDALE," and "Boatmen's Savings Institution."

J. O'FALLON,	D. A. JANUARY,
ED. WALSH,	JOHN HOW,
LOUIS A. LABEAUME,	JAMES HARRISON,
J. B. BRANT,	ANDREW CHRISTY,
L. M. KENNETT,	CHAS. P. CHOUTEAU.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15, 1855.

A CARD.—The undersigned, while they deeply regret the difficulties alluded to in their notice yesterday, hasten to assure their depositors and customers that their assets are sufficient to pay all their liabilities, and that at an early day they will resume payment in part, if not in whole. Those having notes or drafts left here for collection will please call and get them.

LOKER, RENICK & Co.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13, 1855.

Ohio and Mississippi Road.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

We learn, from very good authority, that the Company will lose nothing by the failure of PAGE & BACON. The only funds belonging to the Company in the hands of PAGE & BACON are held in trust for a specified purpose; and these, of course, will be regarded as sacred. Besides this, the Company hold near half a million dollars in stock belonging to PAGE & BACON, this is due to them on account of work done under their contract. The failure may cause a temporary suspension of work on the western division of the road; but this can only be temporary, and otherwise the interests of the Company cannot suffer or be embarrassed to any considerable extent. The work on this division has so far progressed, that a small sum of money will complete it. On the eastern division the work has also been pushed steadily forward, notwithstanding the pressure that has prevailed in the money market; and full 80 ℙ cent. of all the work, including the cost of the iron, has been done; and it will require less than one million dollars to complete the entire road from Cincinnati to St. Louis; and arrangements are now in progress and partly completed for securing this amount. It is evident, therefore, that the general affairs of the Company *are in a good condition, and nothing is likely to occur to* check the steady progress of this great undertaking.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 18.

Six hundred head of BEEF CATTLE were offered for sale at the market to-day, and all sold at prices ranging from $3 50 to $5 50, showing an advance of 25c. to 50c. ℙ hundred. Hogs were in brisk demand, at improved prices. Sales at $6 to $6 75 ℙ hundred.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Our COTTON market to-day exhibited no changes in prices. The sales amounted to 5,000 bales. The receipts at all the Southern ports are now 60,000 bales less than at the same date last year. MOLASSES is selling at 20c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

Our market for COTTON is firm and has an upward tendency. The business to-day reached 1,500 bales at prices ranging from 6c.@9c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg—A. D. Sawer, lady and 3 children, J. M. Crawford, Peter O. Donahue, Miss Mary Hastin, Miss Baker, Prof. A. Foye, Morris Levy, William Twining, Capt. S. Bradley, M. Hughes, Edward Hughes, P. Alfred, [illegible], W. Bruce, W. N. Marcus, Jr., J. Brooks, J. Myer, Isaac Curry, and 26 in the steerage.

In ship St. Louis, from New-Orleans—A. C. Perry, and 11 in the steerage.

In brig Princess Royal, from St. Domingo City—Geo. Brown.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 7 20 | Sun sets... 5 0[illegible] | Moon sets... 6 4[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 5 45 | Gov. Island... 6 35 | Hell Gate... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

Cleared.

Ship Rialto, Wilson, Marseilles, W. P. Schmidt & Co.

Barks John Murray, Smalley, Montevideo, Russell & Wing; Indiana, Young, Cienfuegos, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Ocean Bride, (Br.,) McGowan, Halifax, McArthur & Wheelock; Wheaton, Staples, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Lewis, Thayer, Baltimore, S. W. Lewis; Lucy and Alice, (Br.,) McPhee, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; [illegible], Crowell, Portland, S. W. Lewis; Elizabeth Ann, [illegible], Washington, J. H. Matthews; Mary Hart, Ayer, Norfolk, O. T. McIntosh; Harriet Ann, Small, St. John, N. B., [illegible] Nevius & Son; Jane, (Br.,) Benson, St. Johns, N. F., Dimond & Phillipps; Isabella, Faulkner, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Propeller Western Port, Hall, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Sloop Warren, Stannard, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship St. Louis, Lovett, New-Orleans 20 ds., with cotton, &c., to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Toney, St. Domingo City 15 ds., with mahogany, hides, &c., to W. A. T. Davenport. Experienced heavy weather, and is leaking about 500 strokes per hour.

Brig J. B. Coffin, (of East Machias,) Bancroft, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber, bound to Port Jefferson.

Schr. J. H. Flanner, Peirce, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell. Sld. in co. with schrs. Oliver M. Pettit, Mary Powell, and Harriet Hallock, all for New-York.

Schr. Sequine, Nottingham, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Johnson & Lowden.

Schr. R. L. Myers, Weeks, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Mary Powell, Davidson, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Catharine Thomas, Sooly, Virginia, with oysters, for New-Haven.

Schr. Dorchester, Lewis, Virginia, with oysters, for New-Haven.

Schr. Herbuilder, Robinson, Virginia, with oysters, for New-Haven.

Schr. Village Belle, Wetmore, Virginia, with oysters, for New-Haven.

Schr. Emma Tuttle, Corwell, New-Haven, in ballast, for Norfolk.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Wedmore, New-Haven, in ballast, for Norfolk.

Schr. Excellence, ----, Plymouth, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles to Boston Bros.

Schr. Columbus, Hooper, Petersburg 4 ds., with corn and cotton to B. Cunningham.

Schr. Percy Heilner, Gooley, Plymouth, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles.

Schr. H. G. Porter, Hudson, Williamston, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles to Boston Bros.

Schr. Eliza, Dalward, Virginia, oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Minerva, Friend, New-Haven, ballast, for Norfolk.

Schr. J. W. Roche, Johnson, Virginia, with pine wood.

Schr. Rio, Crowell, Baltimore, coal, for Providence.

Schr. Eva, Jones, Plymouth, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles.

Schr. Volant, Lord, Ellsworth 11 ds., with lumber.

Schr. J. and N. Gaston, Young, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. H. M. Reed, Kelly, Baltimore 3 ds., coal to master.

Schr. Island City, Alchorson, Baltimore, corn to master.

Schr. T. G. Thompson, Grant, Virginia, white-oak timber.

SAILED—Ships Matilda, Lee, for Antwerp; Hermione, (Brem.,) Rescheb, for Bremen.

WIND—During the day, N.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 18—Arr. ship Trimountain, Liverpool; bark Eliza, Glasgow; brig Nereus, Palermo.

Spoken—Jan. 4, lat. 47 25, lon. 49 35, ship Jane E. Cooper, from New-York for Waterford, Ireland.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 17—Arr. ships Hemisphere and Oswego, New-York.

Domestic Ports.

BERWICK BAY, (La.)—Jan. 5, arr. brig T. H. Worrlow, Whittemore, from St. Croix, to load for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Domingo City, Dec. 29, bark Emblem, Smith, for Boston in 3 or 4 days; brig [illegible], Howard, [illegible], for New-York soon.